

tion, was pictured by President Warren G. Harding as an American ideal yesterday in his Memorial Day address at Arlington National Cemetery. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"We are met on sacred soil today for a solemn hour of remembrance and consecration. The soil itself is sanctified through the sacrifices of those who lie here. There are gathered here the ashes of a great army of those who fought in the struggle which preserved our union and insured our high place in the community of nations. Our debt to them will never be paid, they rendered a service greater than they knew, for they saved our nation to the cause of human freedom and paved the way to that power and influence which enabled it to play its part in behalf of all mankind in the time of supreme crisis of the world. The heroic deed, for whom the day was originated, preserved the ark of the covenant of union and nationality, and in that service they made possible the exalted place so recently won for our country. Our own generation will not perform a part worthy of its heritage if we do less than our very utmost to preserve that which they made possible for us to possess."

Purpose of Civil War

"In such a view, we must see that our opportunity to be useful to mankind at large depends first on being loyal to ourselves. No ideal of generosity to all men can justify neglect first to make ourselves strong, firm, secure, in behalf of our own people. I counsel no selfishness, no little Americanism, no mere parochialism, when I urge that our first duty is to our own, and that in the measure of its performance we will find the true range of our capacity to be helpful to others."

"It is a good thing to come to this consecrated place and renew the pledges of our loyalty to those whose patriotism gave us our strength and opportunity. They did not enter upon the war among the states with primary purpose to end the institution of human slavery. Worthy as that might have been, their inspiration was higher. They sought first to maintain the union, to keep it a power for the advancement of America and humanity, confident that if they won, all other rightful things, in due time would be achieved. They were right then; in the end slavery received its death blow from the hands of the continent, and at last from the world."

Results of World Conflict

"It was the same in the more recent war of the free peoples against the autocracies of the world. In its beginnings, men fought to protect that which they already had. Their countries' lives were at stake; their rights as free men were menaced; and for these they went forth to battle. There was no thought of crusading for the freedom of a world, of emancipating distant peoples, or rendering a noble service to the enemy who had attacked them. They had no time and small disposition to indulge altruisms."

"Yet, as in the case of our civil war, they won far more than they had sought in the beginning. They won for themselves their homes, their countries; and in doing so they destroyed well-nigh the last intrenched remnants of the mistaken doctrine of divine right to rule. They gained the victory for their own grateful countries, and with it they won, for those whom they defeated, the opportunity of establishing free institutions, of planting democracies where absolutism had held sway, of making the people supreme. Freedom is not to be crowded upon those who will not have it; but the privilege of adopting and having and enjoying it—that privilege was opened wide to the vanquished communities which had sought to take it from others. We do not yet know certainly whether the defeated and unwilling beneficiaries will be able to grasp this boon. We cannot tell whether they will pay the price required to maintain the freedom to which the door has been opened. We do know, and we take pride, that our sons and brothers afforded them the opportunity."

Gains Far Beyond Immediate Issue

"Thus we see that, whether in our civil struggle or in the world war, the triumph of the right inevitably implies gains that sweep far beyond the immediate issue. Those heroes of the civil war who slept about us here wrote that lesson in symbols of blood and fire where all men might read. We never will yield, of what they won for us. Forbidden by the law of life and institutions, we cannot stand still. We must always move forward, along the upward paths they marked for us."

"We have heard much about the danger of winning the war and losing the peace. But is there not, in the example of those who made the ultimate sacrifice, a lofty inspiration to the same singleness of purpose, the same readiness to sink individual for the sake of general good, that moved them?"

Problems of Peace

"With the return of peace industrial discipline was thrown aside; not only in our country but in every country that was in the war. A breakdown of morale accompanied it, and we find ourselves halting when we ought to move forward. We need a patriotism resolute in peace as well as a patriotism ardent in war."

"Nowhere were men prepared to cope with the new problems of peace, nowhere were they less prepared than in this country. But if we had failed to set up the machinery for liquidation of war conditions, we nevertheless came out with our producing organization less wrecked and shaken than was that of the European countries. Our soil had not been invaded, our people had not suffered the physical privations which were visited upon greater communities elsewhere. We came forth with better credit, sounder currency, and a ratio of debt far less than those of either allied or enemy states. Though our sorrows seemed

measureless, we were more lightly touched and for griefs incurable there was compensation. We found the soil of America, we have the reborn spirit of the republic."

"In the inspirations that we may gain through today's contemplation of our wars, we are called to look toward the deeds of these, our heroes of all tomorrow's obligations. Our country has never failed to measure up to the demands presented to it in behalf of humanity, and it never will. When it ceases to meet these drafts, it will no longer be our country; it will be, for that time ever comes, the wretched and decaying memorial of another civilization which has crumbled, of another ideal which has failed, of another ambition for men's happiness which somehow has gone awry. We feel, as in our hearts we know, that ours is not to be that fate. We believe that the torch will flame more brightly in our hands, that we will hold it safe and high aloft, and that its light will help, at least, to point the way for humanity on the path of safety and in the task of building for all time."

AIR SERVICE NEEDS OF UNITED STATES

Nation Is Being Outstripped by Others, Says Official—Mapping of Routes and Better Landing Fields Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The accident to the Curtiss-Eagle airplane, the worst in the history of American aviation, which occurred on Saturday evening, was used by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the Air Service, yesterday to call attention to the importance of strengthening this branch of the United States service.

"The complexity is tremendous," he said. "It takes years to build it up, and we are neglecting to make a proper start, while other nations have been going ahead and making this a vital part of their programs."

The United States makes the poorest showing of any, having only about 360 airplanes under the colors. The British have 27 squadrons, which they are increasing to 34. They have 5000 ships, including the reserves. Japan has an air division of about 1200 ships and 500 or 600 observation machines. France is paying great attention to the development of her air service. The United States alone of the great nations lags behind.

Personnel the First Requisite

The first requisite in building up the air service is the personnel, said General Mitchell; the next is industrial development; the great thing is to hitch these together. The United States has a superior personnel, but it seems impossible to get Congress to take a serious interest in the subject and give the necessary support for the proper equipment and for the concentration that would mean efficiency.

The entire country should be mapped with air routes, General Mitchell said. This is now only 40 per cent. accomplished. There should be suitable landing fields and aerodromes, with conspicuous markings all over the country, so that the flier can tell where he is going. It is also recommended that meteorological reports be sent out hourly by radio from these points, so that the men may be guided by them.

The Secretary of War said yesterday that he did not know how effectively that could be worked out, but he was willing to give due consideration to any reports that the experts would make on it.

Special Committees Advocated

General Mitchell believes there should be a committee appointed in each branch of Congress to study the entire subject of the air service and the deficiencies of the United States. Because aviation is such a difficult subject and so unfamiliar to most persons, it is difficult to get members of Congress to investigate and find out at first hand what should really be done. If there was a special committee in the Senate and in the House, the members would make it their business to visit the various fields and to find out what was lacking and what could be done to improve the service, and could then lay the facts before Congress in such a way that action might be hoped for.

General Mitchell has always advocated a special air service department with a Secretary of Aeronautics in the Cabinet. This has been opposed by the navy, which maintains that its problems are different from those on land, and that it should therefore have its own air division. General Mitchell is of the opinion that all the flying is practically the same, whether on land or sea, and that the centralization and concentration that would be possible if there were one department with one head would lead to more practical results and more efficient service. Separate service, as is now the method in this country, may be very excellent in itself, but it could never stand against a united air service, General Mitchell contends, and in the nature of things a divided service cannot be so effective as one that has its forces and resources and tactical and technical resources combined under one direction.

But whether Congress can be induced to provide a special department or not, it is urged that it make provision for better landing fields, and improved direction and protection for fliers.

POET BUYS HOME AT LA JOLLA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California—Walt Mason, nationally known poet, has purchased a home at La Jolla, near here, where he plans to make his permanent residence.

RECOGNITION OF LITHUANIA URGED

Formal Request in Behalf of New Republic to Be Made to President Harding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than a million signatures of American citizens, urging the United States to extend formal recognition to Lithuania, a petition will be presented to President Warren G. Harding at the White House today by a delegation of Americans of Lithuanian descent.

Establishment of an independent Lithuanian state, the petition claims, would aid materially the future peace of the world. The petition reads as follows:

"Whereas, Lithuania was, for ages, an independent state, whose inhabitants, a distinct ethnic group, have never renounced their right to independence; and

"Whereas, the establishment of an independent Lithuanian state would aid materially to the future peace of the world;

"We, the undersigned, ask for the people of Lithuania those rights of self-determination that are the declared aims of the United States, and which have been granted to the oppressed people of other countries."

"We respectfully request the President of the United States and the Secretary of State to extend to the Lithuanian Government formal recognition, based not only on these grounds of justice, but that through this they may be better able to withstand the attempts of the present régime of Russia or any other alien government to impose a foreign rule upon them."

Formal Presentation

Walter M. Chandler (R.), Representative from New York, will present the case of Lithuania to President Harding. At the same time representatives of the other Baltic states, Latvia and Estonia, will plead likewise for recognition.

Recognition of the Lithuanian Republic has been withheld by the United States ever since Lithuania shook itself free from Russia on February 16, 1918. The main reason for the failure of this government to apply the right of self-determination in favor of the recognition of Lithuania is contained in the statement of Austria's Russian policy as announced in the Avessa note of August 10, 1920, and as reaffirmed in the note on Armenia to Paul Hymans, president of the Assembly of the League of Nations, dated January 22, 1921. This policy is against the dismemberment of Russia, without the consent of the "old Russia," restored free and united."

As directly applied to the question of Lithuanian recognition, the State Department, in a communication dated August 23, 1920, to Joanas Vileisis, representative of Lithuania in America, states, "Russia—the Russia of 1917—must herself be a party to any readjustment of her frontiers."

Question of Policy

The delicate question with which President Harding would have to deal in handling the Lithuanian case at this time would involve reversal of the American policy toward Russia as established under the Wilson Administration.

The independent government of Lithuania has been recognized de facto by the other great nations of the world, President Harding will be told, and the United States has joined them in recognition of Armenia, Poland and Finland. As to those three nations, but not as to Lithuania, this government has admitted that this policy against the dismemberment of Russia should not in all fairness be applied.

Recognition of Lithuania by the United States, it is pointed out, would greatly reduce the danger of war with Poland, which now threatens by the presence of Polish troops on Lithuanian soil. If Lithuania is recognized as an independent nation, with consequent admission into the League of Nations, Poland would be obliged to withdraw her troops. Russia would then have no claim that Lithuania was allowing hostile troops upon her soil, the danger of Russian invasion would be largely averted, and in all likelihood a solution of this grave problem would thus be found.

Plebiscite Planned

The League of Nations is planning to hold a plebiscite in important localities in the eastern and southeastern portions of Lithuania, to determine whether these localities prefer to attach themselves to Poland or to Lithuania. It is obvious that the question cannot be fairly presented without the recognition of Lithuania on an equal footing with Poland.

Permanent organization of the second national Lithuanian conference was perfected on Sunday night in Washington preparatory to the visit to the White House. Stanley Gergulis of Pennsylvania was elected chairman, and F. J. Bagocius of Boston was chosen secretary. Resolutions favoring recognition by this country were adopted, and also a resolution asking the State Department to appoint a consular officer to Lithuania.

Owing to the lack of an official representative there, it is pointed out that American business is suffering.

PERSIAN PREMIER FORCED TO RESIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Yet another change has to be recorded in the tangled history of Persian politics for the Prime Minister Seyyid Zia-ed-Din, who has distinguished himself through the vigor of his reforms, since taking office after the coup d'état in March, has now gone the way of his predecessors. Through

the influence of Seyyid's political enemies, The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority, the Shah has been prevailed upon to dismiss his first minister, who is leaving Teheran forthwith.

Apparently the present government is continuing to hold office and its downfall is not involved in that of its leader, who has been made a victim. It is thought, of the intrigues of those affected by his reforms. Seyyid's record shows that his administration was aimed at eliminating what was corrupting and dishonest in Persian politics, but was marked by great severity toward those who did not support his aims. Reza Khan, commanding the Persian Cossack division, was the chief agent in the Premier's dismissal and, backed by this military force, apparently holds the key to the situation. The identity of the next prime minister is not yet known.

PLANS TO ASSURE GERMAN PAYMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The regulations of the new Guarantees Commission to assure payments by Germany have been drawn up. Although no American representative is nominated, America is entitled and invited to take a seat. As America will have a direct interest in the control of German finances when the bonds to be emitted are in her hands, it will doubtless not be long before an American name is added. Provision is made for adding the representatives of three neutral countries, which may handle German bonds.

The seat of commission is Paris, but its agents will, of course, operate in Germany, watching taxation, direct or indirect; exports and imports and general resources, which must not be diminished to allied detriment by any improper project. The German fiscal system is to be examined, and indeed, all measures judged necessary taken, provided the commission does not interfere with the German Administration.

There is some criticism of the body on the ground that it may work more on paper than in reality. Its powers do not correspond to its functions. One critic withholds remarks that Germany will not allow the commission to place a foot on her head.

ANOTHER CRIMINAL OFFICER CONVICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

LEIPZIG, Germany (Monday)—Undeterred on the one hand by British criticisms of leniency for the sentence on Sergeant Heine and, on the other hand, by the appeals of the German junkers to refuse to continue the "work of shame," seven German judges in the Supreme Court here today gave their verdict in the second trial of alleged war criminals on a man named Capt. Emil Mueller.

Captain Mueller was accused of cruelty to British prisoners at the German camp of Flavy-le-Martel in the occupied area of France. The public prosecutor suggested 15 months imprisonment but the judges regarding that as excessive, passed a sentence today of six months. The presiding judge, Mr. Schmidt, while admitting that in other respects the accused had a satisfactory character, said he had been guilty of some quite inexcusable actions as for example, compelling incapacitated men to work in the camp. Tonight's Conservative newspapers sharply criticize the judges alleging the "severity" of the verdict mentioned.

June Brides
Did you ever think what an opportunity to confer lasting pleasure the giving of a wedding present brings to you?

Two young friends are setting up a home. You can add to this equipment something that will be a cherished feature of family life even in the next generation.

The helpfulness of our service will be of great assistance to you in making the right selection.

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OLDER PARTIES IN CANADA TRIUMPH

Agrarians Fail to Displace Liberals or Conservatives in the Recent Federal By-Elections in Maritime Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Political students in Canada are endeavoring to gauge the significance of the federal by-elections which took place in York-Sunbury, New Brunswick, and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on Saturday last. In parliamentary circles each of the old parties, Conservative and Liberal, is equally elated. The new Progressive, or Agrarian Party, on the other hand, is saying little.

In York-Sunbury, a traditionally Conservative seat, the government held its own with a considerably decreased majority as compared with that obtained in 1911 and 1917. In Yarmouth, the Liberals also retained the ground which they have held for many years, piling up a majority against the opposing candidates which was much higher than even the most sanguine of the Liberals themselves had hoped for. In York-Sunbury the government candidate was opposed by a Progressive who had also the endorsement of the Liberals. In Yarmouth there were three candidates in the field. The Liberals and Progressives in that seat failed to come together in agreement, and, as a consequence, government, Liberal and Progressive were all in contest against one another. The Progressive candidate was defeated in both seats.

Victory for Old Parties

The victory is generally conceded as one for the old parties. It is held by many students of politics that the Progressive or Agrarian Party has little real strength east of the Ottawa River, and that in the matter of organization at least its power is confined to certain portions of Ontario, and to the three prairie provinces.

In connection with the fight in Yarmouth it would appear that the "solid Liberal bloc" created by the conscription issue in 1917 will remain solid until after the next general election at least. In that contest the Liberal candidate would appear to have a better chance than the Progressive candidate, who was successor of the man, and whose party was the outgrowth of that party which had been responsible for conscription, and all connected therewith. The memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was recalled, and it was represented that a defeat to the Liberal candidate would be regarded in Quebec as an endorsement of the Meighen Government.

This being so, it was not surprising that the candidates opposed to the Liberal should endeavor to outdo him in his protestations. A. A. Mondou, the government candidate, made it plain from the outset that he desired no open assistance from government members. He retailed against the Liberal candidate by declaring that

the present Liberal membership in the House had been recast to their professions, inasmuch as they had never moved for the repeal of the conscription act. And he placed himself on record as having opposed conscription in 1917.

Denial of Alignment

The Farmer's candidate apparently decided to out-Herod Herod in this regard. He responded to charges that he was a follower of Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, and that Mr. Crerar had been a conscriptionist and a member of the government which had enforced conscription, by repudiating Mr. Crerar altogether, and declaring that he was but a temporary leader of the Progressive Party. And his workers represented the real Farmers' Party as the "only true anti-imperialists" whose doctrine was expressed in the laconic words: "Not a man or a dollar for England."

Under the circumstances, the only real significance attached to the result in Yarmouth is that Quebec has not changed in political sentiment since 1917.

In York-Sunbury the government candidate contested the issue pretty well to the end, though, though, as issues crept in. It was apparent from the results in Fredericton, however, that very many Liberals who were supposed to endorse the Farmers candidate turned their votes to the candidate of the only one of the old parties directly represented in the field.

GERMANS PAY FIRST PART OF REPARATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday)—The obligation accepted by Germany to pay 1,000,000,000 marks before the end of May was fulfilled today in Paris. The remainder of the sum in the form of 20 bonds, emitted by the government of the Reich and payable by German banks representing 850,000,000 gold marks, were taken by special envoys to the German Commission of Reparations, and afterward the German Ambassador, Dr. William Mayer, formally handed over this sum to the allied commission. The apparent good faith of the new German Government, which was for the first time publicly praised by Aristide Briand last week, makes a favorable impression and on the whole there seems to be a disposition to cultivate a more friendly tone while remaining vigilant.

It is recognized that the task of Dr. Wirth is difficult, and it is not desired to make more difficult. With regard to Upper Silesia, the difference of opinion about the procedure between Paris and London is clear, though the various viewpoints will probably be reconciled. London is for a speedy solution while Paris considers that it is better to see clearly, as it is argued here that uncertainty engenders no serious situation at present in Upper Silesia, while a hasty decision might cause violent conflicts. The French idea of a new arbitration by jurists and diplomats who have not been influenced by long residence in the disputed country is well received by public opinion.

NEW AMERICAN GIFT TO ENGLAND

Bust of Washington Presented by Sulgrave Institution Is Placed in St. Paul's Cathedral

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A bust of George Washington was unveiled today in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, where the achievements of so many other makers of history are recorded by the sculptor's art. The gift was made through the Sulgrave Institution of America, and the presentation was witnessed by a distinguished company which included Admiral Sims, Lord Bryce, Field Marshal Haig, Lord Weardale and John A. Stewart, chairman of the Sulgrave Institution of America.

Mr. Stewart delivered a message from President Harding expressing the hope that the bust would be received as testifying anew the long established friendship of Americans for the British people, and might inspire the continued reciprocity of that sentiment.

Mr. Lloyd George wrote regretting his inability to be present and acclaiming unreservedly Washington's splendid patriotism, unflinching political sense, and lofty standard of work and conduct which shaped his whole career.

Col. George Harvey, the American Ambassador delivered a speech analyzing George Washington's character, and sketching the great American's career. In conclusion, Col. Harvey expressed the belief that Americans and Britons were now entering upon a new era of respect, of toleration and of cooperation of the great branches of their common race with no barriers left in the way, and were coming to the point where all the world would realize that what they did was for the benefit of the whole race, as much as for their own, and he prayed that the Omnipotent God would put his blessing upon that endeavor.

In acknowledging the gift, Viscount Bryce announced that Sir Charles Wakefield, former Lord Mayor of London, was presenting to the American people busts of Lord Chatham and Edmund Burke.

PRINCE HIROHITO IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless
PARIS, France (Monday)—Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador, left today for Havre to receive Crown Prince Hirohito, who comes from a visit to England to visit France. Tomorrow he will leave the battleship Katori for Paris, where a series of official receptions during the week have been arranged.

CINCINNATI UTILITY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CINCINNATI, Ohio—According to a survey made by the Home Economics Department of the Ohio State University, the amount spent by the average Cincinnati family for public utility service such as gas, electricity, telephones and street car fare was only 6.9 per cent of the 1920 income.

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Service that is entirely satisfactory to our patrons has been the paramount consideration or basic ideal upon which this great institution was founded, and which has helped to bring it to that degree of development which makes it the service to the buying public that it is today.

Realizing the tendency of the times is to produce and create business along more helpful lines has prompted us to make an extra effort to improve our service.

Therefore, beginning Tuesday, May 31, and continuing until Monday, June 6, inclusive, we shall conduct a campaign to stimulate increased and improved service to our patrons.

Under the direction of our Department of Education, and with the complete co-operation of our entire organization, plans for this campaign have been worked out which are replete with novel and interesting ideas.

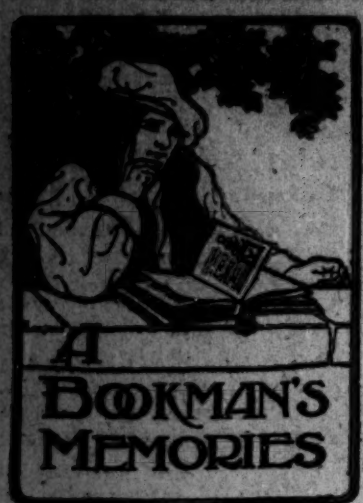
There will be appropriate prizes awarded to sections winning special distinction for improved service, appearance and increased results.

By means of this intensive campaign, with your help, we are hopeful of improving our service greatly, not for this one week only, but continuously.

Our patrons can help us in this respect by bringing to our attention any suggestions they may have by which we can improve our service to them, or by calling to our attention any cases of poor service or lack of attention on the part of the personnel.

On the other hand, a smile, a word of praise and appreciation, when good service is rendered, will help us to accomplish the greatest of our objects—improved service.

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—BOSTON—



Some London Bookshops

When the housebreaker climbed to the top of the houses in Bookellers Row, and swinging his pick, sent the first awful wall scattering, in a cloud of dust, to the street below, he aimed an unconscious blow at the old literary London. Charles Cross Road has sprung up, it is true. But it is a great modern thoroughfare, lined with second-hand bookshops which can scarcely get on speaking terms across its broad expanse. It is the difference, almost, between the Corso and a calle in Venice. Bookellers Row was not unlike a calle. It was almost as narrow, and almost as dark, and it was crowded along, with what light the ribbon of London sky overhead could afford it, whilst in the gloom of the dusty shops, without any light but that which came through the doors, the grimy proprietors sold every book imaginable at prices which would have astonished "Million-Dollar Smith."

The whole neighborhood reeked of the past. Round the corner was Wych Street, where Jack Sheppard once had his lodging, and between that and Clare Market a warren of houses which, when they were condemned, were found every one of them to communicate secretly with its neighbor, a device conceived for the detriment of the Bow Street runner. As for Clare Market, it was there the butchers most did congregate, and a marriage in the region was celebrated by a terrific accompanying serenade of marrow bones and cleavers. It was an unkind fate which caused all this purlieu to be thrown down to build, of all buildings, the courts of law, and with it went the old Cock Tavern, the tavern, with its boxes and shining tankards, and the golden cock perched over the door, the cock which had crowed when Charles I. was King, and when the Great Fire almost scorched its feathers. You may see the cock today in the dining-room of the new Cock Tavern across the road, but Bookellers Row has departed.

At the corner of it stood Denny's Bookshop, with the proud claim that it kept in stock every published book, a claim which the modern Denny's would find it difficult to live up to. When you had passed Denny's door, however, and plunged into the little winding street every shop was a bookshop, until you emerged into something like daylight at the other end. Such a collection of literature surely never was, and studying the books in the windows, poring over the sizzypenny boxes, or inside carefully going up and down the shelves, you might meet anybody, from Mr. Gladstone to Carlyle, Gladstone, as a matter of fact, did most of his buying, and selling, at Weston's, just outside the gates of the great brewery at the corner of Tottenham Court Road and Oxford Street, the brewery where the huge raven hopped sagely all day from barrel to barrel in the yard. Gladstone was a great buyer, and almost as great a seller. Weston, perpetually wandering round the huge pyramid of books which filled the whole center of his shop, and in which he appeared to be able to plunge his arm and produce any book under the skies, did a great trade in the books he bought from Gladstone, for a book which Gladstone had read he had almost invariably annotated. There you might buy, for a shilling, Ruskin's essays on "Fiction, Fair, and Foul," with all Mr. Gladstone had to say on the subject, and that was quite a lot, carefully written in pencil in the margins. But the real marvel about Weston was not that he should sell such a book for a shilling, but that he should be able to find it to sell, for his books were not arranged in any order, but shoved into the shelves just where there was a gap when he bought them, whilst from the floor right up to the ceiling rose a solid stack of volumes more than 12 feet square, out of which he would extract for you, while you waited, some book you needed, and whose whereabouts he seemed to know by instinct.

If you wandered eastward, you would come, after passing the bookshops in Museum Street, outside the gates of the great library, where Alfred Stevens' little lions sat on guard in rows, to the barrows in Farringdon Street. Farringdon Street was more like the Paris quais than anything else in London. Here on barrows, which the vender pushed home every evening and pushed back every morning, stood the cheapest libraries in the whole of the great city. When it rained, the stock was hurriedly covered with a thick cloth; when night came on, the great glare of methylated spirit overhead was lighted, whilst the errand boy and the small clerk bent over the treasures with all the rapture which Lamb would have bestowed on a folio of Euripides, or a bundle of Restoration plays. Further east, in the city, were the more modern shops of cheap new books, which Alderman Stoneham was beginning to introduce, and which were already something of an offense to the elderly gentlemen of settled tastes who drove in from the West End on the green omnibuses with their great gray horses.

As they drove down Oxford Street, they passed two of the best known of

all the bookshops. Bumpus, with the bust of Athens over the door, and the bumbler but more remarkable window of David Stott. Stott was a remarkable man, and round the tables in his shop, piled with all the latest books, half the literary men of London might be encountered any afternoon. The bookseller himself, one of the shrewdest of Scotsmen, knew them all and had a criticism, sometimes caustic, sometimes humorous, for every one of the volumes they picked up. "Whom do you sell these to?" demanded a well-known historian, pointing to a complete popular edition of another celebrated historian. "Those, my dear sir, I sell to the army. The military gentlemen buy history by the foot for their shelves." Whilst another day, a brilliant philosopher, bending dryly over a new volume of poetry, and inquiring as to who on earth paid for printing such stuff, got the reply, in broad Scots, "Vanity, my dear sir, vanity."

HARVARD GLEE CLUB

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The day is gone when the college glee club need be merely a handful of boys, looking flushed and uncomfortable in too high dress collars, shouting ballads about Old Black Joe and frowning ferociously as they shout. Formerly college glee clubs were just for entertainment purposes, to render tripe ballads and rollicking jazz to the approval, more or less, of relatives and friends who smiled indulgently and remarked, complacently, "Well, boys will be boys."

But along has come a man, not bursting upon the public but coming leisurely through a background of instructorship in the Harvard University music department, as organist and choir master of the university choir, who has not merely pointed the way by retelling a lot of pretty theories, but who has taken raw material and made it into a musical club which is one of the finest choruses in America today. Now the club is to make a European tour by invitation, so widely has its good repute traveled.

There is something which seems to go, rather, as a part of the preconceived atmosphere of one's being the controlling figure in such an enterprise. One might expect shaggy hair, an owl and abstract stare, even a flowing tie, and be justified. I went to see this man, Archibald Davidson, who has taken the raw material and molded it into an organization which has so distinguished itself. There was no flowing tie. The expression upon his ruddy face was not owlish or absorbed. The hair was no more shaggy than ordinary hair. His manner said, quite plainly, "Now if you expect me to pull a long face and ramble on 'idyllically about the Harvard Glee Club as the only real glee club in captivity your hopes will be dashed. Perhaps we have developed it a little further than the usual college singing club, but there is certainly nothing to look profound over. We have a marvellously good time. We sing good music and we study it before we sing it. It's diversion and relaxation and at the same time instruction and—why that's about all. Simple, isn't it?"

The man who has a disarming boyishness not quite fitting to the amount of serious musical work he has accomplished grinned cheerfully at me and waited for me to ask questions, I suppose. I waited for him to go on without the questions.

"There's really one great fundamental for a successful glee club, I think. That's imagination. It is only music as music that we are interested in. If a college man really loves good music he will be definitely willing to do serious work in it. The fact that he is able to arrive at a point where he can make mellifluous sounds is not nearly so important as that he shall gain breadth of imagination and become intelligently appreciative of the work to be done."

"Of course not many years ago the Harvard Glee Club was just the usual men's college club, singing trivial little pieces which were nothing whatever except briefly amusing. But the students who sang in the college choir were also members of the Glee Club and presently they found that it was no joke to go from the somber beauties of Bach and Beethoven to a Glee Club rehearsal which required of them only piffing songs. Subtly, through the enthusiasm of the men themselves and through a certain amount of wise direction the standard of the Glee Club programs was raised. The joint concerts with the Mandolin and Banjo clubs were given up and the Glee Club settled down to hard, serious work."

"I think there is a popular idea that each individual voice in an organization of this sort is of liquid gold, and that in itself it is a perfect solo voice. That is not so. It sounds paradoxical, but it is nevertheless quite true, that frequently a good chorus is made up of poor, or at least none too good, individual voices."

"To gather together a large number of cultivated and beautiful voices is to run the disastrous risk that each voice may make itself independently heard. Which defeats the very basic idea of chorus singing. Instead, in a truly effective chorus it is the method of singing and the manner of blending all the voices which makes the effect. No one goes to hear a chorus sing and desires to hear one voice above all the others. Or two voices or a half dozen. People go to hear a group of voices singing as a perfect whole."

"What sort of men go into the Glee Club? You'd perhaps be amazed if I assured you, for instance, that last year we had four first string men from the football team who went whole-heartedly into the work of the Glee Club. The idea, in which I believe profoundly, namely, that association with good music yields a

higher degree of happiness than is secured by contact with what we are pleased to call 'popular music,' drew those men as it draws all the others."

"College men are something besides rah-rahs and athletic enthusiasts. They realize that there is something else to stimulate them as literature and philosophy stimulate, and that, I think, is why they are turning quite naturally to the Glee Club. We are trying to combat the prevalent danger in the fact that practically the entire present musical knowledge of America is confined to ragtime, jazz, and the saccharine ballad. Of course no one but the hopelessly dull 'high-brow'—I use the word ironically—wishes to do away completely with ragtime. It has a place. There is no question of that. Lighter music will always maintain a place as a grateful contrast to the more serious music. It is possible for a person to really enjoy nearly all kinds of music, the serious as well as the gay, the thoughtful as well as the 'substanceless,' if I may coin the word. My programs, our programs, are not, by any means, devoid of lighter music. Some of the most charming of the things which really come under the head of folk songs have a lulling, effervescent quality which classes them as lighter music. But they are good at the same time. Do you see what I mean?"

"Of course part of the music offered here is compulsory, but the Glee Club, I think, really gets back to the original meaning of the words. It is really a 'glee club,' with the men cultivating a sense of taste and discrimination in musical things and having a gleeful time doing it."

"It's really very simple, isn't it?"



Tresco and Morres Point, Scilly Isles

A PRINCE IN THE SCILLY ISLES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The delightful visit of the Prince of Wales to Tresco recalls by way of contrast the visit of a former Prince of Wales to the Scillies. England was then in the throes of civil war, and the young Prince for safety was sent to the west of England under the care of Sir Edward Hyde.

On the 4th of March, 1845, the Prince and his retinue left Oxford and the following day reached Devizes and proceeded to Bath, where they stayed two or three days. But Fairfax's army obliged them to retire to Cornwall, and in the following spring the Prince and his attendants found themselves at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth. Here the Prince intended to "recreate himself," but hearing of a design to seize his person it was thought necessary to remove the party by sea to the Scilly Islands. Accordingly the Prince and his retinue were safely landed at St. Mary's, "from whence by such aids and reliefs as he hoped he should procure from France and foreign parts," the Governor of Pendennis thought he would best be able to relieve them.

A letter from the wife of the Prince's Secretary of War, quoted in the "Life of Sir Henry Mainwaring," gives some idea of the conditions under which the royal party lived. "When we got to our quarters near the castle where the Prince lay I went immediately to bed, which was so vile that my footman even lay in a better and we had but three in the house."

"The house," Lady Fanshawe continued, "consisted of four rooms, or rather partitions, two low rooms and two little lofts with a ladder to go up; in one of these they kept dried fish, which was his (the owner's) trade, and in this my husband's two clerks slept." One bed was allotted to "the rest of the servants."

"The room where Lady Fanshawe slept was no more comfortable than the rest. When I waked in the morning I was so cold I knew not what to do, but the daylight discovered that my bed was near swimming with the sea, which the owner told us afterward it never did but at spring tide. With this we were destitute of clothes, and meat and fuel for half the court to serve them for a month was not to be had in the whole island, and truly we begged our daily bread of God."

Animal Waves

Investigation has been made of the peculiar wavy motion of centipedes and millipedes, with the view of determining the manner in which these animals manage to use their superabundant pedal extremities so gracefully and harmoniously. It is found that the legs move in groups, or waves, each wave including a definite number of legs. The number of waves included in the length of the body is constant for each species. In millipedes the waves of each side are synchronous; in centipedes they are alternately alternate, giving rise to beautifully accordant movements. The difference may be explained by suggesting that the millipede moves like a pacing horse, the centipede like a trotter.

HANDICRAFT IN FINLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Stretching from the Arctic Ocean right down to the Baltic Sea, Finland, with its vast wealth of forests and lakes, offers a manifold variety of scenery, extending from the fells of Lapland to the idyllic landscape of the lakes of the south. In many parts we see the deepest wilderness, and although agriculture has conquered large areas, and industry has spread its tentacles up the rivers with their mighty rapids, Finland is still to this very day in the main a "land of nature," rich though the resources are which it offers for the improving hand of man.

The most fitting glance can note how variously, in the different parts of the country, nature has influenced the character of the Finnish people. The nation is divided into two elements, the Swedes of Finland and the Finns, the difference between which is not merely one of language but is shown in many temperamental characteristics, and perhaps nowhere more clearly than in the popular art. The Swedish-speaking population of the coast and the northwestern districts is alert, and its view of life is directed outward.

The noblest examples of its artistic tendency are to be found in its home handicrafts, which are, in fact, in their finest form, artistic handicrafts. The Finns of the interior have in general a broader, calmer temperament. They like to dream away the murky winter

in this work. The rugs are of splendid beauty, and the fatness of the wool sometimes gives their rough surface a soft sheen which gives enhanced life to the play of color. The designs usually include geometric figures and the tulip motive, of oriental origin, and exhibit much naive originality which is, in fact, very largely the source of their charm.

It is from the peasant rye that modern textile art has drawn its finest inspiration. For several years the keenest interest has again been taken in the art of weaving ryes, which has also had a very enlightening influence on other spheres of industrial handicraft. The honor of this is mainly due to a society called the "Friends of Finnish Handicraft" (Finska Handarbetsvännen), which has specialized in this kind of work, recalling to life old methods of weaving and vegetable dyeing which had already been forgotten. The society has done much to promote the development of industrial art in this country, partly by holding open competition for designers.

The cooperation between art and industry set on foot in the larger cities, and for the purpose of improving mass production has also been brought about in Finland. The "socialization of taste" at which we thereby aim is certainly a distant goal, but it is one we earnestly desire to reach, and no efforts are too great for its attainment. The artistic craftsmen of Finland are doing what they can to obey Ruskin's noble exhortation: "We shall not only raise poor temples to our Lord, we shall also seek to build beautiful, harmonious homes for the children of men."

A BEE FARM IN MICHIGAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One afternoon in early May I started off for a solitary walk. It was a perfect day of summer sunshine. I passed a farm where the shed blossoms of the fruit trees sprinkled the grass of the orchard with snow-white petals. In the distance could be seen a mass of woodland scenery. Over the smaller trees was a thin veil of almost transparent green, and the perfume of budding poplars filled the air. As I approached the woods two canaries suddenly flew from the trees, flashing gleams of golden light, they crossed and recrossed the road in front of me. Then on the edge of the wood was a tiny little bird, like a small finch, perched on the stump of a tree, guarding seven speckled eggs, which were almost hidden deep down in the stump. It went in and out while I watched. Probably its shyness was overcome by its anxiety for the safety of the eggs. I decorated the entrance to the nest with violets and wildflowers, while I watched my every movement with its bright eyes.

On entering the woods the path became indistinct. From amongst the fallen leaves of former years there grew innumerable fern fronds, some rolled up in their quaint early form, and some beginning to unfold like the green ribs of a half-built fairy boat. The trees grew denser and the ground moister, and at last I reached a marshy corner of the woods, where the trees were as thick as in a tropical jungle. Here I came across the lovely purple lady's slipper. There were many clusters of the curious leaves of the pitcher plant. The leaves grow in rosettes and were mostly filled with liquid, while from the middle of the plant rose a straight stem with a perfectly round button-like bud on the top. I walked further through woods which were starred with the pure white blossoms of the wood anemone and the three-petaled trillium. The white flowers of the larger plant were plentiful, and in places I found some which were purple or pink.

Suddenly the trees thinned and I found myself in a clover field on the edge of which were three or four dozen beehives. I had discovered a bee farm. I found that the farmer himself was working with his bees, and I asked to be allowed to watch him as he uncovered one busy swarm after another. He told me that his bees were gentle as they were used to being handled.

I was first shown the difference in size and shape between the cells in which the queen bees, the drones, and the workers are hatched. I was shown the royal jelly, the food for queens. From this bit the farmer removed carefully all the queen cells he could

find, with the intention of introducing them into other swarms which were in need of a queen.

It was interesting to see how unerringly the bees go to their own hives. What is it that guides them to their particular hive? It cannot be smell, nor is it entirely recognition by sight, for if a hive is moved half-a-dozen feet from its position the incoming bees are puzzled for quite a time. It seems, therefore, that they are guided by a sense of location. When a swarm needs to be strengthened, three or four sections from a strong one, together with their queen, are shaken into the weak hive, which is then put on the original site of the strong one, a young queen or queen cell being left for the remnant of this hive. In this way some of the bees, even from amongst the remnant, enter the new hive, as it now occupies the exact location of their own hive. Finding their own queen there also, they settle down quite happily.

In some hives the bees will construct too many cells suitable only for the hatching of drones, but this can be avoided by providing hives with frames in which the foundation is prepared beforehand with markings on which only worker-cells can be built up. This insures an adequate supply of labor. In one strong hive the farmer told me there were probably 30,000 workers.

The various kinds of honey are well known. The white clover is liked best, but basswood and buckwheat are also popular. The earliest burdens of pollen are often obtained from the catkins of the willow. For cement to be used in strengthening their architecture, a gummy substance is collected from the young buds in spring. It is called propolis, and the bees appear to keep it warm and viscous until they are able to pull it off each other's legs. It is then allowed to solidify into a hard substance which has been described by Virgil as a "glue more adhesive than bird-lime and the pitch of Phrygian Ida." But Virgil was not always accurate in his observations on bees, for it was he who believed that bees on windy days carried little stones for ballast!

It interested me to hear that the young bees are given the lighter work of the hive, such as nursing the baby bees, housekeeping and acting as ladies-in-waiting on the queen. The older ones go out into the fields and gather heavy loads of nectar and pollen. Several of the bees I saw arriving at the entrance to the hive had their pollen baskets filled with the orange-yellow dust which furnishes food for the baby bees when it has been mixed with honey. The honey itself is formed by an industrious fanning of the nectar-filled cells, the water being in this way evaporated. Then the warmth of the tightly packed bees ripens the store.

As the building of the cells takes a great deal of valuable time and energy, the beekeeper who wishes to get as much honey as possible "while the sun shines," introduces into his hives wax sheets which bear the hexagonal imprint of the bases of the cells, and on these bases the bees commence to construct the complete cells. Thus much labor which might be spent in the building of cells is given to the collecting and storing of honey.

I left the beekeeper, feeling that he was happy in an outdoor work which proves profitable to him and gives him the opportunity for a close study of a most fascinating subject. As I returned to the farm where I was staying the piping of innumerable frogs in the marshy meadows filled the evening air with their music. Their flutings have been described by John Burroughs as "a pure spring melody."

Near the entrance of the garden was a bush of sweetbrier, the scent of which always reminds me of fresh apples. As I plucked a piece of its fragrant foliage, the memory came back to me of a bush which stood at the entrance to the church I attended as a boy. I always took a leaf or two with me into church, and its fragrance that evening brought back many memories. It was Oliver Wendell Holmes who said that scents bring back more vivid recollections of the past than either sights or sounds.

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THE LORD OF THE MANOR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

An extraordinary change is proposed in England by the Law of Property Bill, which is now passing through Parliament. Strange it is that in these democratic days a measure which will work a tremendous revolution in English land laws and in the methods of land transfer, should have had its origin in the House of Lords. Nothing more drastic could have come from the House of Commons had a Labor government been in power.

The bill consists of nearly 300 clauses, and 20 elaborate schedules, and it occupies more than 300 closely printed folio pages. Its main objects are:

1. To assimilate the law of real and personal property.
2. To abolish copyhold and customary tenure.
3. To amend the law of intestacy as regards realty and personality.
4. To simplify the transfer of land and other freehold property.

Dry and dull these things may seem to the layman, but they are of vital moment to the country, not to mention the antiquary and the historian. For if the bill becomes law, the manor, which has existed from Saxon times, will go, and the lord of the manor with it. Go, too, will such relics of feudalism as fines, heriots, quit rents, free rents, estovers, escheats, courts leet, courts baron, view of frankpledge, assize of bread, and all the haywards, headles, soemen, reeves, and others, whom the lords of the manor have hitherto maintained, largely as a matter of sentiment.

The copyholder will disappear. He was practically the absolute owner of his land, but he had to discharge certain duties to his overlord, or seigneur, a relic of the days, when he gave personal service or money in order that the overlord might maintain a body of retainers to protect him from the ravages of lawless neighbors.

In this connection, only the grand serjeanty and the petit serjeanty are to be retained, both described as "quaint and inoffensive services." Under the first you hold your manor of the King, as the King's Champion does, on condition of service at the Coronation, or (say) of winding a horn when enemies enter the kingdom. Under the first you hold your land on condition that you present to the King a sword, an arrow, or a flag, as the Duke of Wellington does on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo; and the Duke of Marlborough does on the anniversary of the Battle of Blenheim. With trifling exceptions like these it will be relatively almost as easy to buy an "ancestral estate" as it is to buy a pound of cheese.

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ASSISTANCE URGED FOR AGRICULTURE

Speakers at American Cotton Conference Ask Immediate Action—Importance of Chief Product of South Stressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—At the opening sessions yesterday of the American Cotton Association conference all the speakers asserted the absolute necessity of immediate action to promote and finance the agriculture of the United States, to enable it to supply the needs of the world. At present, it was declared, the producer of the primary wealth of this country receives less than 50 per cent of the retail price of his product, while in many foreign countries the farmer's share amounts to more than 90 per cent.

Representatives of both the producer and the manufacturer were present at the opening of the conference, which was occasioned by the prospective sailing tomorrow of the American delegates to the world cotton conference at Liverpool and Manchester, England.

Mr. Harding's Message

President Harding, in a telephone message from Washington, emphasized his interest in the conference, saying in part:

"America is responsible not only for the world's supply of this exceedingly necessary article, but our domestic industries based on cotton are among the greatest, while our exports of cotton have for many centuries assisted in maintaining our favorable status in international trade."

"To the American delegates who are about to leave for England to attend the world cotton conference I want to express my hope that the meeting may be most successful and be a contribution not alone to the continual development of the cotton industry, but more to the restoration of sound economic conditions throughout the world."

John S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, said in part:

"No country, no matter how powerful or rich in commerce and finance, can expand and remain independent, progressive without controlling within its grasp the primary wealth produced by the tillers of the soil. That country which relies upon other nations for its raw products in the form of agricultural supplies is a dependency upon peaceful international relations. The loss of agriculture would mean a wrecking of its commerce, transportation and finance. America produces more raw material than any country in the world."

Production in South

"Special attention should be given to the production of the south. The south certainly cannot be classed as a slacker in the matter of production. While it has about a quarter of the population of the country it produces 62 per cent of the cotton crop of the world and has a monopoly of the spinable cotton of the world. It is able to produce foodstuffs for 100,000,000 and is able to do more manufacturing than the whole country is doing today."

"The great fight for the future will be trade. We must have foreign markets in order to get a fair price for our products, at home and abroad. Cotton generates an enormous commerce and provides a medium of exchange that almost entirely takes the place of gold in the settlement of interstate and international balances. America controls an absolute world monopoly in the production of one inch short staple cotton."

"Cotton, properly warehoused, is imperishable and should always be convertible, and possesses more of the attributes of legal tender than anything produced by human labor except gold. When a safe system of issuing short-term certificates of indebtedness or debentures against cotton has been put into operation, it will present a new national field for investment by the whole people, which will be as safe and as attractive to the investor as government bonds. With the staple financed in the storage warehouse, the supply can be marketed and distributed so as to meet only the demands of legitimate consumption during each 12-month period. This will insure orderly marketing, stability of prices and the maintenance of values acceptable to both the producers and the manufacturers."

A National Question

"This is a national question which should promptly appeal to and receive the hearty endorsement and cooperation of the leading financiers of the nation. The saving of only a small fractional part of a cent per pound in the value of each cotton crop amounts to many millions of dollars in the aggregate. When these reforms guarantee a saving of many cents per pound an economic situation is presented of great force to the financial and business interests of the whole country."

"But unless the American cotton

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crop can be regarded not as a sectional but as a national product, and unless it can be accorded its proper place in the commerce of the nation, and unless we can receive the cooperation of every legitimate line of the cotton industry of the nation for this purpose, then the south should today abandon the growing of cotton for diversified agriculture, to its great benefit, dropping cotton growing as rapidly as it can increase its interest in cattle, hogs and corn.

"American agriculture has made the United States the most powerful and independent nation in the world. Its long would soon render this country one of the weaker republics on earth. This is not true of any other industry or avocation pursued by the American people, because all others are artificial and not imperatively necessary to the existence of mankind."

Importance of Agriculture

"It must be concluded, therefore, that agriculture is the foundation upon which our national structure has been built and expanded, and upon its maintenance depends the progress of our civilization for the future. Raw cotton is the greatest monetary asset of the nation, although its production is confined largely to the soils of only 10 states. Without strong and forceful national cooperation, cotton production in the United States has not responded to that type of efficiency which has so distinctively marked the progressive development of other lines of industry in the nation. Practically 60 per cent of the cotton crop is produced by tenants, or undirected share croppers, which is seriously lowering the morale of southern agriculture. The production of cotton per tenant is so small in aggregate value and so heavy in actual expense that it renders such farmers the poorest paid laborers in the United States."

"The problem of the future, when full international trading activities have been reestablished, will be to supply the rapidly increasing demand for the American staple. In this period of temporary stagnation in the industry there could be found no better opportunity for national cooperation in bringing about a readjustment of the wasteful practices heretofore employed in the handling and marketing of the American cotton crop. A correct solution of this economic problem is as vital to the manufacturers and consumers of American cotton as it is to the future welfare and progress of the cotton growers."

CHANGES IN DRY OFFICERS IN ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Lack of news in the papers in regard to prohibition enforcement does not mean that there is any slackening in the efforts of the enforcement officers, but that they have ceased to give out information for publicity, said Ralph W. Stone, who has been occupying the position of federal superintendent of prohibition for the central district since the resignation of Frank D. Richardson, and who instituted the new policy. John Kjellander, former city sealer, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Stone as supervising prohibition agent for the central district. Mr. Stone will remain as federal prohibition director for Illinois.

BOARD OF TRADE DRAWS BUSINESS LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—The Louisville Board of Trade, to which had been referred a resolution providing for indorsement of the movement to petition the Legislature for repeal of the law legalizing race track gambling in Kentucky, has sidestepped the question by adopting a substitute resolution providing that "the Board of Trade will not consider community conditions from a moral standpoint when the conditions are not injurious to commercial interests." Sixteen of the 22 directors present voted for the substitute resolution and five, favoring the original resolution, voted against it.

STUDY OF CANADIAN RIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—For the purpose of making a first hand study of navigation on the northern waterways, E. Brydon-Jack, supervising engineer for the Dominion Department of Public Works, is in the city en route to the north where he will spend a month on the Peace and Athabasca rivers. Information from all available sources will be gathered, and from this a report will be compiled and sent to the department, together with recommendations as to improving transportation facilities on these rivers. It is expected that preliminary work on the Peace and the Athabasca rivers will be based upon the result of this investigation.

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BELLINGHAM HAS SPORTS PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—A big ball and athletic park has been com-

PROFITEERING BY DEALERS CLAIMED

President of National Live Stock Association, Answering Challenge, Seeks to Show Why Retail Costs Should Be Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Facts purporting to prove general profiteering in the retail meat trade, set forth in a letter by Everett G. Brown, president of the National Livestock Exchange, to W. H. Hornidge, secretary of the New York City branch of the United Master Butchers of America, have been made public here.

Mr. Brown's letter was in answer to one from Mr. Hornidge challenging statements made by Mr. Brown before the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington.

"You are utterly unjustified in your charges," declared Mr. Hornidge. "We would be grateful to you for a statement of the full facts and accurate personal knowledge which led to your remarks."

After denying that retail meat dealers are profiteering, Mr. Hornidge made statements as to costs and conditions from the retailer's viewpoint.

Challenge Returned

"You challenge my statement on the ground that I failed to study costs," said Mr. Brown, "and I ask you in return, what do you know of the cost of retailing meats? Furthermore, what benefit would it be to learn the various factors of cost unless real, bonafide effort to minimize them was made?"

Taking up and analyzing some of the "facts" presented by Mr. Hornidge, the live stock man said:

"Rent is only a minor factor in any retail business. It should justify its existence by a test that would demonstrate that rent is but a minor factor in cost. In my study I found the worst offenders were strongly established shops owning their own buildings."

"Labor is higher, but whenever living conditions justify it, a readjustment may be undertaken in your line, the same as in other industries. Certainly labor cost is inapplicable to the owner-butcher who cuts his own meat, except such increased allowance as he is entitled to by reason of increased living costs."

Other Items of Cost

"Refrigeration costs are not at war levels in those cases where improved mechanical refrigeration devices are used, and there have been reductions in the costs of chemicals used. I concede that the use of ice will result in high costs during the present season by reason of the shortage of natural ice."

"Delivery costs are higher only for those shops making deliveries. Cash-and-carry markets should have no cause for regarding this as a factor."

"Telephone charges may be higher, but only a small percentage of the telephone expense is chargeable to you. Incoming calls are paid by the caller."

"Paper and other accessories are high, but their price trend is downward."

"I agree that the consumer should be educated to use the cheaper cuts, but whenever this has been undertaken in the past, he found that the cheap cuts had suddenly enhanced in value."

"The retail price of certain standard brands of pork sausage remains at the peak, although the packers have reduced the wholesale price 10 per cent pre-war levels."

"One need rarely hope to purchase the same quality advertised in flyers or in the front of the advertised price. Recently one shop covered its window with a sign reading: 'Stewing chickens 28 1/2 cents.' I picked out two from the pile, and they were weighed up at 42 1/2 cents. I remonstrated, and was told they had but one 28 1/2 cent fowl left. A hungry dog would have passed it up."

TRANSIT LINES AND MUNICIPAL GROWTH

Interrelation of Systems and City Progress Discussed in Planning Report—Electric Transport Service Declared Superior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The fundamental interrelation between rapid transit systems and the growth of a large municipality and its metropolitan district is reviewed by Arthur C. Comey, city planner, in a report to the planning board of the City of Cambridge. The specialist notes the superiority of electric over steam service in supplying rapid passenger transportation with wider distribution of lines, and recommends taking over and electrifying a section of the double track owned but not used by the Pitcher division of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

"If our cities are to continue to grow," Mr. Comey says, "they must increase either in density or in area. The normal city does both. This continued growth in a metropolitan district with a population of a million or more makes possible and is made possible by rapid transit. Many of the industries may move to the outskirts, but, particularly where the interests of the citizens are largely executive or commercial, speedy access to and from the central business area is a sine qua non of vigor and is the only effective means of preventing endless tenement slums."

"With an efficient rapid transit system the population will continue to spread over as much land as it economically can, with due regard to the cost of improvement, the cost of the transportation itself being within certain limits, largely equalized by the relative land values. Within such limits the time consumed becomes the controlling factor. Save 10 minutes and you increase the area ripe for use over a zone practically ten minutes wide, that is, for a width requiring 10 minutes to traverse."

Taking the metropolitan district of Boston as illustrative, Mr. Comey points out the limitations of the steam lines in handling heavy local traffic. Their three main short-cuts, he says, are that they deposit their passengers at a single point, that they are unlinked by transfer to and from other lines, and that their terminal facilities prohibit great increase in catering to short haul traffic. As a result of this, Mr. Comey continues, rapid transit lines running parallel to steam lines are overtaxed and the railroads under-used.

The solution, he asserts, is comparatively simple and involves the electrification of the steam roads, tunnels within the city with several stations and articulation with the present electric systems through transfers. Mr. Comey agrees that the expense of electrification and tunneling, loss of revenue from transfers and question of the ability of the population to pay, has held up this development in the past.

Recognizing these difficulties, the city planner continues, the authorities have followed a piecemeal policy of electrification. This, he urges, should be firmly predicated on a comprehensive plan for the future "so that each portion as built may fit into the rest with the resultant enhancement of service by the whole. This is city planning applied to transit."

To achieve this Mr. Comey urges a planning body to prepare and stand custodian of such a plan.

Mr. Comey advances a plan having as its object, relief of the congestion at the Cambridge subway terminal and to improve linking lines. He urges taking over a part of the two unused tracks on the four track line of the steam railroad as the most economical means. In conclusion, however, he urged the necessity of a definite policy and declares the first step is "to get somebody on the job permanently."

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GREECE'S EFFORTS IN WAR UNREQUITED

Charge Is Made That Italy and France Oppose Mr. Venizelos, Wishing to Exploit the Greek Nation Under Constantine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Greek nation has been passing through an ordeal since 1915. In that year, when the Allies were nearly overwhelmed by the Teutonic avalanche, Mr. Venizelos appealed to the Greeks for mobilization and the response was most generous. The Greeks rushed to the colors to throw their strength on the side of the Allies. Italy was bargaining; Rumania was hesitating; even the United States had not yet fully decided to intervene, therefore the Greeks could not have been actuated by any selfish desires for territorial aggrandizement, because the Allies were losing everywhere. It was the attraction of Mr. Venizelos, the faith of his people that whenever he led there were honor, ultimate safety, and profit for Greece.

The Allies behaved themselves in such an undignified and impolitic manner toward the Greeks that the enthusiasm of the Greek race for the cause of democracy was chilled. On the other hand, the Germans gave every possible encouragement and help to their champion, Constantine. No sooner had the Greek nation been mobilized than the Allies approached Bulgaria and offered to bribe it with Greek territories in Macedonia and Thrace. The Bulgarians, who had already planned to go over to the Germans, led the Allies on to offer up more Greek and Serbian territories, and diligently published these offers with a view to chilling the ardor of the Greeks, strengthening the German propaganda of Constantine, weakening the hands of Mr. Venizelos, and ultimately splitting Greece into two camps which were to neutralize the effectiveness of Greek help to the Allies.

Mr. Venizelos Handicapped

Now, the Allies did not merely blunder in this matter. By every indication, they were insincere toward the Greeks and never intended to give Greece justice in the end. For, while they extended with one hand Thrace and Asia Minor, the Islands, and Epirus, to Greece, they also offered with the other, through secret treaties, the same lands to Bulgaria or to Italy.

After two years of struggle against German propaganda, Constantine's intrigue and allied insincerity, and blundering, Mr. Venizelos won, and carried with him the entire nation into the camp of the Allies at another critical period in 1918. He carried the Greeks once more with him with professions of allied justice and friendship for Greece. The Bulgarians were smashed mainly through Greek divisions. The Greeks had done their supreme duty, and trusted in the assurances of Mr. Venizelos to receive justice at the hands of the Allies.

Mr. Venizelos went to the Peace Conference in 1918 and presented the case of Greece in his famous memorandum. The Greeks expected that their demands would be quickly granted. Then came Italian and French opposition. Thrace and Asia Minor, the Islands and Epirus, which had been promised to Greece, and which Mr. Clemenceau and Lord Grey had publicly admitted to be Greek, were now subjects of dispute. Promises unfulfilled, faith broken, declarations ignored were the rewards which the Greeks received from the Allies in return for services rendered at the risk of a Greek civil war.

Constantine and his friends did not fail to make the best of this faithlessness of the Allies.

Help No Longer Needed

Only a year ago the Allies sent Greece as their agent to punish the Turks who troubled France in Cilicia and Italy in Adalia. Greece obeyed; Greek troops went even to the Crimea, to satisfy French ambitions and to pro-

tect Rumania from Bolshevism. Today France does not need help in Asia Minor, and Italy has had enough time to settle definitely in Adalia. The tens of thousands of Greeks lost in Asia Minor in defense of the Allies against the Turks and the millions of dollars wasted do not count, apparently, in the schemes of the Allies.

In 1917 French deputies were very eloquent advocates of Greek rights and bitter enemies of the Turks. Today France needs, no longer, the Greek bayonets in Macedonia, in Thrace, in the Crimea, or in Asia Minor, and her deputies acclaim Mr. Briand as the greatest French statesman in the consummation of the Franco-Turkish alliance! Now the Greek nation, sacrificing its interests in the fields of Asia Minor, remembers the exhortations of Mr. Venizelos in 1915-1917 to rush to the assistance of the Allies; remembers the whispers of Constantine that the Allies are the enemies of the Greeks, and wonders whether "Tino" was not right after all.

Meanwhile, France and Italy deal blows to Mr. Venizelos, their staunchest friend, and strengthen the hands of Constantine, seemingly because Greece with Mr. Venizelos will be strong and prosperous and respectable, whereas Greece with Constantine is weak and easily exploitable. France and Italy forget that the war settlements are only temporary, that new dangers are forming and the help of old friends will be again needed. When that dark hour comes, broken faith and treaties scrapped will not be forgotten, and it will be difficult even for men like Mr. Venizelos to rally the Greeks to the cause of the Tricolor.

Ingratitude and bad faith are the worst enemies of nations as well as of individuals, and French and Italian diplomatists may have occasion to remember the words of Paul, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

CANADIAN OIL PROSPECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—The oil fields of Fort Norman are attracting more and more prospectors as the days go by. A party of seven, representing the Mackenzie River Oil Company of Toronto, which has six square miles of ground a short distance below the Imperial Oil Company's well, left recently for the far north. The party consisted of Alex. H. Low, chief geologist for the company, and six assistants. Favorable sites for the proposed new wells will be located on their arrival at Fort Norman, and it is expected by the time their supplies, including three rigs, reach there, the preliminary work will have been completed and drilling can be started without delay. Three hundred and fifty tons of supplies will be sent north for this party, which will go under its own power, having brought a disappearing propeller motor boat and three canoes in which to make the river trip.

RECONSTRUCTION EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Emphasizing and portraying the problems and the plans for the reconstruction of the towns in the devastated areas in France, an exhibit illustrative of the work of the French society, La Renaissance des Cités, will be opened this week in Robinson Hall, Harvard University. Much space will be given to Pinon, the model town which is being built through the cooperation of the American committee.

CARED FOR 50,000 ANIMALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Beginning the work with only one agent who went out on foot, or in the street cars, and who could therefore cover a very limited ground the Animal Rescue League of Boston now has four motor trucks in constant use, and last year took care of nearly 50,000 animals, according to the report of Mrs. Huntington Smith, the president of the organization.

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COMMON IDEALS BASIS OF LIBERTY

President Harding, in Message to Britons to Be Read at Unveiling of Busts of Washington, Bespeaks Continued Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding has sent an expression of American sentiment to the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and Viscount Bryce, chairman of the British Board of Sulgrave Governors, to be read on the occasion of the unveiling of busts of George Washington in the Town Hall of Liverpool, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and in Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washingtons. The message follows:

"On the occasion of unveiling of busts of George Washington at St. Paul's, the Town Hall of Liverpool, and Sulgrave Manor, I am moved to express my hope that these gifts from the American people may be received as testifying anew their long-established friendship for the British nation, and may inspire a continued reciprocity of that sentiment by the British people. They will remind both people that Washington was an Englishman by birth and tradition before he became leader in founding the new Anglo-Saxon nation of this continent. They will recall that these nations have a common inheritance in language, institutions, customs and sympathies. They will attest a common devotion to these ideals of liberty, humanity and enlightenment which have ever been the inspiration of both."

"Their gracious acceptance for lodgment in the British shrines of our common patriotism cannot but make this occasion a reminder of the sacrifices that in recent time have drawn these two peoples so close together. In the greatest and the most unselfish effort that men ever put forth to protect human honor and treasured institutions, they stood shoulder to shoulder. They learned how great a responsibility they shared in the world, how greatly they might discharge it when serving in complete accord and in alliance with other peoples likewise devoted to human rights, liberties and welfare."

"

SPANISH EFFORT IN MOROCCAN ZONE

Spain Missing Good Opportunity to Spread Better Knowledge of the Work Being Done in the Spanish Protectorate

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CEUTA, Morocco (Spanish Zone).—There is an increasing belief that the Spanish authorities are neglecting what may be described as both a national and international advantage in not distributing a better knowledge of the work they are doing in that part of Morocco in which their protectorate is established. It may be for want of experience and practice, or it may be due to excessive modesty or failure to realize the importance of advertisement in days of keen international competition, but, except in the way of sundry paragraphs for Spanish consumption only, really no information of the development of the Spanish effort in this zone has been distributed, and perhaps the outside world is not then to be blamed if it forms some wrong conclusions.

Reports of military engagements with the rebels, in which the Spaniards sometimes suffer losses, are promptly if briefly circulated. Criticisms of Moroccan policy, as they are made in the Cortes, and the declarations of the Extreme Left, severely criticizing expenditure in the zone and occasionally advocating a packing up of everything and a clearing out from Morocco altogether and finally, are also given full publicity, as likewise the comments of some foreign and subtle efforts to depreciate the Spanish effort. French propaganda in and on behalf of North Africa is intense and leaps at every opportunity. Spanish propaganda is absolutely nil. It must be repeated then that the outside world must be forgiven if it concludes incorrectly.

Curiosity and Wonder

It is recommended to the Spanish Government that all who doubt the quality of the effort in Morocco and advocate a withdrawal (of course far fewer do that now than was the case two or three years ago, but there are still a few) should, by force if necessary, be taken to the nearest points on the African coast and there supplied with maps and every facility for an immediate return to any part of Spain. They would probably, instead, be led to penetrate inland, their curiosity and wonder would increase, and they would forever afterward be firm and enthusiastic propagandists. That is the sort of thing that Spain needs most now.

One begins naturally and inevitably at either Ceuta or Melilla, western and eastern parts of entry respectively, and they are very good places at which to begin. Melilla is reached from Malaga by regular steamer service, and Ceuta from Algeiras by the same way. Melilla, which is at the far eastern end of the Spanish zone, is developing remarkably in spite of the fact that it has still no free land communication with Tetuan owing to tribes of rebels still making difficulties in the intervening country.

Rebels Cooperate

General Berenguer, with General Silvestre as his chief assistant in these parts, is, however, now concentrating hard upon the work of tranquillization here, and it is proceeding so rapidly and perfectly that it will be no very long time before a railway is running between the two. Rebel sections that surrender invariably enter into full cooperation with the Spaniards immediately and prove the best of assistants; there are no subsequent defections. Melilla and Ceuta have each a great and increasing importance now; it will be enhanced enormously when they are properly joined up.

Many had things have been said about Ceuta, especially the slowness with which materials and provisions for the Spanish forces are brought in this way—for which, anyhow, Ceuta is not to blame—and there is an impression abroad that here is a harbor in some sort of state of premature decay. There instantly rises in the mind a fanciful comparison with Tangier, which is the saddest example of neglect and collapse to be found in the whole of Africa. By the uninformed, Ceuta is supposed to be in present quality a sort of Tangier on a small and worse scale. But an English visitor who accompanied the writer and had thus a first glance at Ceuta and Spanish Morocco, remained first of all and impulsively, "How like Folkestone!"

Municipal Operations

It was no stupid comparison either, even though there may seem something incongruous in the association of such ideas—an English watering place and a harbor in Morocco mainly used for cargo and military supplies. The fact is that municipal operations in Ceuta have been proceeding at a great rate lately. General Berenguer has encouraged them, and the local authorities, feeling that they had a better chance and more scope than anywhere in the mother country, have gone ahead.

The inquisitive person who here makes his first acquaintance of a road in Spanish Morocco, having gathered the impression that all the real roads in Morocco are in other parts, duly has his first surprise. The road leading up from the wharves to the town and the railway station is as good as a road can be. It is firmly and fairly laid in macadamized and provided with sidewalks. It is a winding and slightly rising road, and extending far on each side are pleasantly laid-out gardens in which flowers are blooming brilliantly; there are fountains and water-drinking fountains for men and animals, and shady resting places. Indeed, in all this port, made strictly

for business as Ceuta is and having yet, as is suggested, to welcome its first Spanish visitor for purely holiday or recreation purposes, the appearance of things is quite consistent with that of a British watering place. Of course, the Arabs are about in large numbers, desiring to do all kinds of services and displaying a keen appreciation of the value of pascas and dollars, but otherwise and until one reaches the houses, shops and streets, this does not look much like Morocco, Spanish or otherwise.

One of the first matters for observation and consideration are the harbor works. These are not things marked on paper only in the way of schemes and plans, nor are they in a state of half completion as is the case—one way and another—at various Spanish harbors, nor are they made of wood. They are long and wide and strong; they are made of cement and stone. They are fitted with every useful and necessary appliance, ample provision is made for expansion, and they will serve the purpose of a much greater Ceuta very well for a long time to come.

Pillars of Hercules

These harbor works put Tangier to shame; they are the kind of things that Tangier dreams about but will never get while it remains under international control. One perceives stacks of coal banked beyond the jetties. The harbor is wide and deep and is flanked by high ground affording natural protection, this being one of the "pillars of Hercules." Gibraltar being the other. In the future, when Spanish Morocco develops, Ceuta is destined to be a very big and important North African port.

The next and greater surprise comes when the aforesaid inquisitive person has made his wondering perambulation along the modern and garden road for a matter of a quarter of an hour and comes to the railway station, where the train is taken for Tetuan and various intermediate stations. There is no railway station in Spain, and no other in North Africa, except that at Tetuan at the other end of this short system, which is so modern, so well appointed and so impressive. The station buildings are comprised in a long handsome stone structure, cemented and plastered in a whiteness that glistens in the hot African sun, with some ornamental facings in green tiles for welcome relief.

A Comfortable Train

The waiting train is another surprise. The carriages, made at Zaragoza, in Spain, are the most up-to-date to be found in any Spanish railway and travelers on various main lines in the peninsula would rejoice to have them at their disposal. Externally they have the appearance of the best trans-continental rolling stock. Internally they are arranged in an American or Pullman system, the seats being set transversely on either side of a central passage. These seats are very properly made of cane instead of upholstered cloth, and so they are always clean. Morocco is a very dusty place. The long compartments are well appointed and the journey is comfortable. Three classes are provided.

Let it be said solemnly that the trains start and arrive punctually. The line is well and fully laid, passing through curious country. Storys fly up from the side of pools as the train goes by. There are six stations between Ceuta and Tangier, these being named Miramar, Castillejos, Dar Riffen, Negro, Rincon and Malalien. This is Morocco, but not what was imagined from reports.

AFRICAN STATE SEEKS PUBLIC LIQUOR VETO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office
BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State.—The congress convened recently by the Rev. F. Boshoff and the Rev. A. F. Louw of the Dutch Reformed Church to consider the questions of temperance, prohibition and local option adopted the following resolutions:

"The congress is of opinion that the most effective means of saving the Free State from ruin by abuse of strong drink is total prohibition of the manufacture, sale and import of strong drink. To attain this end, the public should be properly informed and enlightened by means of printed matter as well as by speakers through the Province. It is necessary that there should be a vigilance committee to look after the funds, the appointment of individuals, and the like. Meanwhile the congress desires that authorities should be asked:

"(1) To extend the local veto to the public of this Province; (2) to have the members of the licensing court elected by the public; (3) to have children properly enlightened by means of instruction in the schools as to the danger of alcohol. To cover the necessary expense, the congress requests every congregation in the Free State to contribute the sum of say £1."

It was decided to send a delegate to the Temperance Congress of the Dutch Reformed Church of the Transvaal, to be held at Johannesburg. In closing the congress, the Rev. Mr. Boshoff said that the conveners had looked to the example of America and had felt encouraged to try and set on foot the movement toward prohibition.

NEW HOME FOR DR. MASARYK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—The State of Czechoslovakia has recently purchased from Prince Max von Firsberg-Domains of Lány in Bohemia, a splendid castle which is considered one of the most beautiful in the country. The estate covers 5000 hectares and cost 25,000,000 Czech crowns. The castle will serve as a summer residence for Dr. Masaryk, President of the Republic.

MAGYAR PROTESTS AGAINST THE ALLIES

Former Minister Declared Charles' Return Was an Internal Affair in Which Foreign Nations Should Not Interfere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—At the recent meeting of Parliament the two opponents, the Small Landowners (which is also the "National King" Party) and the Christian National Party (which is mostly Legitimist), could agree on only one point, namely, when G. Graiz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, emphatically protested against the interference of foreign nations in the matter of the sudden appearance of former King Charles IV. This, he stated, was a purely internal affair. He called the attention of the entire to the fact that from an English and French legal standpoint, foreign interference was a violation of international rights. In this speech he proved to be a Legitimist, consequently the Small Landowners Party showed want of confidence in him, and therefore, he had to resign.

On April 7, the Prime Minister, Teleki, published the King's message which follows the accompanying note of Teleki: "His Majesty King Charles IV, before leaving Szombathely, desired that the public at large know the reason of his movements, why he came and why he must leave again. This desire I am now fulfilling by publishing the King's message, and giving it to the people." Signed "Count Paul Teleki."

The King's message reads: "I came back to the holy soil of Hungary because my long absence from this land, to which I am bound by my inviolable oath and ties of blood, has been excruciating torture for me."

"I came back, because I was fully convinced that this long-suffering country can only attain its internal peace under the guidance of the legally crowned King, the only means of putting the country on the road to prosperity. The sad events which took place here in 1918-19 were directed just as much against the legal rights and Constitution of the country as against the crowned King."

Fidelity of People

"2. But the fidelity of the Magyar people to its Constitution, and their good sense of discretion do not allow them to be misled for long and I see that Hungary is on the way to revival. Owing to these events, then, the agreement of 1867 and the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, as far as the inseparability and indivisibility are concerned, have ceased, and the independence of Hungary as a state has been restored, which I shall always do my best to preserve."

"3. Thus, the life and development of the nation gains new ground. It breaks my heart that I am prevented from taking part in this renaissance, and that I cannot work, side by side, with my people, who were crushed by fate. A strong, solid, well-established independent Hungary must be of great and general interest to all Europe, and is the best security for peace. Hence it is that I cannot understand how foreign states should try to prevent this consolidation and restoration of internal order so necessary for the general peace."

"Convinced, however, that the exercise of my rights as Apostolic King would only injure the nation at present, which I could not conscientiously do, I shall go away again, but during my absence I shall always devote my time, energy, strength, and if necessary my blood, to this Magyar land."

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from which I shall never be torn away, and to which I shall never be unfaithful.

Awaiting the Proper Moment

"4. I have my trust in God, that the proper moment will come when I can live again in my beloved home, uniting with my nation for mutual endeavors. Till that time comes, I request the Magyar nation, for my sake, to give their support to the man who is at present the head of the state, appointed to that position by the confidence of the National Assembly. His position is a serious and responsible one. From him I also expect that he will guard those interests which will contribute to a harmonious understanding between the King and the nation according to all the ancestral and constitutional laws of Hungary." Signed at Szombathely, April 2, 1921, "Charles."

The former King's message, which is generally believed to have originated in the brain of Count Andrássy, has brought about a governmental crisis, for, on the promulgation of the message, the two ministers, who belong to the Small Landowners Party, resigned and the crisis is not over at the time of writing. The King's message has, on the whole, made a very bad impression on the public, because the deeds of the Hapsburgs, in connection with Hungary, are not easily forgotten. The message on the whole has strengthened the hands of the "Free Election of King" party.

Comment on Message

General comment on the former King's message, which is directed to the few main statements enumerated above, is as follows:

1. Hungary has never been the home of the Hapsburg dynasty. On the solemn occasion of his coronation, when he was enthusiastically received by the people, Charles IV. forsook the country after the ceremony, not spending even one night in the beautiful royal palace overlooking the blue Danube, in the capital city of his "beloved fatherland," thereby dashing to pieces the hopes of the people.

2. When, in 1918, the revolution broke out, the King was in Gödöllo, the summer residence of the Hungarian kings, and when the front was broken up, instead of remaining to defend the country and his people, according to the terms of his solemn and royal oath, Defender of the Lands of the Green Crown, he ran away, and never made even the slightest attempt to prevent the terrible catastrophes which happened afterward.

3. The so-called agreement, 1867, was made between the Hungarian nation and the Hapsburg dynasty, after the war for liberty against the Hapsburgs was lost, in 1848 to 1849, and the Hungarian nation had suffered under the guidance of the legally crowned King, the only means of putting the country on the road to prosperity. The sad events which took place here in 1918-19 were directed just as much against the legal rights and Constitution of the country as against the crowned King."

4. It is remarkable, that this very King who now declares his intention not to be torn away from us, and who wants to be so faithful to us is the same who, in 1918, gave his promise to the Croats that he would hand them over Banat and Backa, promised the Tschaks seven counties in Upper Hungary, and promised Transylvania to the Rumanians. But he took good care to secure that Austria, and Austria alone, should remain intact.

CONSISTENT POLICY IN IRELAND URGED

Brigadier-General Cockerill Says Force Must Rest on Moral Sanctions and Sinn Fein Should Repudiate Assassinations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That there is urgent necessity to take definite steps toward a peaceful settlement in Ireland, is the opinion of Brig-Gen. G. K. Cockerill, as expressed recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

General Cockerill, as shown in a recent cable communication to this paper, has some interesting comments to make upon the present conduct of affairs in Ireland. In politics the general is a Coalition Unionist and a strong supporter of the present government. He expresses, moreover, the warmest admiration for the Prime Minister's courage, imagination and sympathy, and he believes him to be sincerely anxious to negotiate a permanent peace between the two peoples.

General Cockerill feels strongly that the sooner an end can be put to the disturbances in Ireland, the better for Ireland, for the British Empire and for the civilized world. There is, he says, no real interest in Ireland, spiritual, material or political, that is served by a continuance of this murderous, internecine strife. Whether it lasts another month, another year or another decade, it can have but one result in the end. Every day that passes without bringing peace does, in his opinion, but add to the toll of lives lost and property destroyed. The general feels that no friend of Ireland can remain callously aloof while he sees a policy pursued that only prolongs its suffering.

Rights of Belligerents

"Mr. Lloyd George should recognize," General Cockerill said, "that as Lincoln did in the war between the North and the South, as soon as opposition to the legal government assumes the proportions of a civil war, it can be more effectively met by according belligerent rights to the actual combatants, provided that they scrupulously observe the laws of war. In this way a large-scale struggle between the national and rebel forces may be prevented from degenerating into a lawless and chaotic conflict with all its deplorable consequences. Those who observe the laws of war should be treated as prisoners of war instead of as common felons, while those who are guilty of 'war-crimes' could be severely punished with the full approval of civilized society, for whose protection these laws exist."

It is only natural, that, as General Cockerill was a British delegate at the second Hague Conference, he should attach great importance to the due observance in all armed conflicts of the laws of war which he helped to frame. He is of the opinion that their observance in Ireland would have the effect of distinguishing members of the so-called murder-rang, if it exists, from the honorable combatant, and so tend to remove one cause of much embittered feeling.

Another very important effect of this policy would be that the combatants would be distinguishable from the ordinary civil population.

The lot of the peaceable citizen in Ireland today is unenviable, though, General Cockerill pointed out, this was the inevitable result of civil war. "One of the main purposes of martial law, second only to the safety of the troops and the suppression of rebellion, is," he said, "the protection of the civil population. Nothing in the long run tends more quickly to secure the troops and end rebellion than the growing conviction of the people that the forces of the Crown are on their side and fighting their battle, and that those who disturb the peace are the real enemy. Such a conviction enlists in the cause of peace every moderate element in the community. On the other hand, if the suspicion arises that the Crown forces are careless how far the innocent suffer with the guilty, the doubtful become despondent."

Reprisals Deprecated

General Cockerill has from the first deprecated reprisals. Authorized reprisals, he feels, are only a degree better than those unauthorized. Their effect is a matter of opinion. The destruction of creameries and factories cannot be justified, he says, unless essential to the safety of the troops. Houses destroyed usually turn out to be the property of well-disposed persons. Such acts undoubtedly terrify the people but cannot influence the operations of the so-called "Irish Republican Army." In the general's opinion they never succeed in practice. They are opposed to martial law, which is not, as is often ignorantly supposed, the unfettered exercise of arbitrary power. It is rather the enforcement of the ordinary tenets of the common law by the military in place of the civil authorities.

To sum up, General Cockerill is in favor of a firm and consistent policy in handling the Irish situation. He believes in hitting hard and hitting clean, and in the winner being the first to cross to the loser's corner to shake hands. Force, in his opinion, must rest on moral sanctions. The shooting of unarmed officers from behind hedges, the murder of magistrates and unarmed soldiers in the streets, these and similar practices, which seem to be part of the approved policy of the leaders of the "Irish Republican Army," are contrary to the laws of war, and unjustifiable and revolting to the conscience of humanity. No cause could prosper based on such practices, and in its own interest Sinn Fein should repudiate the weapon of assassination.

On the other hand reprisals, he says, should never be countenanced. Authorized reprisals are unjust, futile and exasperating to the civil population, whom it would be wise to conciliate and more proper to protect. The general would like to see martial law administered in a manner which has been administered by experience, its jurisdiction left confined to such measures as are directed to the suppression of rebellion, the security of the troops, and the protection of the inhabitants, and as are reasonably likely to attain these objects. By this means, he believes, it would command the assent and eventually win the confidence of the civil population. The government would also find its task much simplified because its policy would be supported by the whole country, and approved by thinking men of all nations.

NON-COOPERATION IN INDIA LOSING GROUND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Non-cooperation has hopelessly failed with the educated classes; its sole appeal is now to the uneducated masses, and therein lies its sole danger. There are signs that some of the non-cooperators are anxious to make a dignified exit from an untenable position. An appeal was recently made by a member of the Council of State to Mr. Ghandi to recognize that it had failed and to give the new viceroy a fair chance. Mr. Ghandi, while he has issued orders that he does not wish any harts organized on the occasion of Lord Reading's visits, flatly refused to cease his campaign, and if there was to be any disorder thereafter, he ascribed it all to the repressive policy of a "satanic" government.

None the less, the movement seems to have lost all its fire of late. Perhaps its only chance is another failure of the harvest and a continuance of economic stress. That it has failed is primarily due to the sagacity and political savoir faire of the Indian Moderates, as evidenced by their actions on the councils. To them alone is the credit. Lord Chelmsford's Government drifted, and deserve praise only to the extent that they left it to be fought by the Moderates and did not violently suppress it.

Proposals have been made of late that a round conference should be held at which all parties should be represented, but it has been very strongly pointed out that any conference between the government and the Extremists, at which the Moderates were not given the fullest representation, would be simply disastrous and would ruin the political prospects of the latter. It would, as a matter of fact, seem best to hold no conference at all.

HOW RUSSIANS COULD PUT DOWN SOVIETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia.—The Riga newspaper, "Novy Put," has published a secret document, addressed by Mr. Savinkoff, the celebrated revolutionary, to the French War Minister and English and Polish Government officials. Mr. Savinkoff states that the power of the Bolsheviks can only be overthrown by the Russians themselves, and that efforts to overcome them with the aid of foreign troops are doomed to failure. Only a mass rising led by people on the spot can put a stop to the Soviet Government.

Mr. Savinkoff proposes to the entente to organize an insurgent movement, and states that a special information bureau has already been formed for the purpose of maintaining contact between the insurgent detachments in Russia and the Russian political committee abroad. Mr. Savinkoff also states that the bureau has its agents in different parts of Russia.

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CURRENCY FORMS A
PROBLEM IN KENYA

Former British East Africa Finds
Need of Settling It on Basis
of Contracts Being Honored
in Terms of Original Intention

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony — Kenya Colony, that rich territory belonging to the British Empire, new in name, but actually known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians and Persians, recently discarded its style of British East Africa and assumed the name of Kenya after the magnificent mountain within its territory.

An object lesson is given by this dependency of the reliance which must be placed, even by a country richly endowed by nature, on its system of currency. It is no exaggeration to say that Kenya, in spite of its natural resources, is at the moment almost on the verge of bankruptcy. The cause of the trouble may briefly be stated as follows: Since 1895 the rupee has been the currency standard in the East Africa Protectorate and Uganda, and in 1905, the sovereign was made legal tender for 15 rupees. Upon this basis rested the industry of British East Africa (now Kenya) and Uganda.

In April last year, the East Africa dollar was established as the standard coin, by an order-in-council, at the rate of 10 shillings to the pound. A Currency Board was also set up to regulate the currency in Kenya and Uganda, and Bank of England and Treasury notes were made legal tender in these two territories on the 10-shilling basis.

Result Disastrous

The result was disastrous, and was equivalent to a 50 per cent imposition on the usual cost of production. The Currency Board was also involved in heavy loss in the redemption of 2s. of Indian rupees purchased at 1s. 4d. The sudden substantial increase in the unit of value, together with the fall in the price of commodities produced, have caused a very serious situation to arise. In connection with the matter a cable was received lately by the London office of the Associated Producers of East Africa, from the Planters Association of Uganda, to the effect that the fall in the prices of raw materials had caused the principal industries of Kenya to hover on the brink of bankruptcy.

This unfortunate position was the result of the stabilization by the Colonial Office of the rupee at 2s. and it had not therefore been possible to profit by the fall in the price of silver. The question of currency has been of the gravest concern to those in the Colony, and a short time ago there was published in Uganda a series of official telegrams on the subject. The telegrams of Kenya represented the grievances and their protest caused an official announcement that the old relation of the florin to sterling was maintained and that a local committee was set up to consider ways and means for the introduction of the sterling currency which was desired.

Among the cablegrams referred to on the subject was one from the Governor of Uganda, Sir Edward Northey, to the then Colonial Secretary, Lord Milner. The message ran: "We are unanimous in declaring the florin equivalent to 4d. without compensation or notice." Until the publication of the series of cables was made the Kenya colonists knew nothing of this message, which has been severely criticized on the ground that it did not reflect the general wish.

Quick Solution Needed

The position is so serious, and the need for a speedy solution, therefore, so imperative, that many suggestions, some drastic and some more reasonable, have been put forward for the settlement of the question. Apart from the direct effect upon the planters there is the indirect effect, as the cost of administration has risen to a heavy extent, and the expenses of the government are up by 50 per cent. This has made increased taxation necessary, just when the people are least able to bear additional burdens of any kind.

C. M. Taylor, a member of the currency committee appointed by the legislative council at Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, said that the committee was hampered by its terms of reference, and that he personally is in favor of reverting from 2s. coin to the 1s. 4d. rupee. He further stated that the motion for reintroducing a 1s. 4d. coin was not carried because no provision was made to safeguard contracts made after the stabilization of the rupee at 2s. He is of opinion that if it had not been for this omission the legislative council would have passed the motion. The necessity is thus shown for a fresh attempt to settle the currency problem on the basis that all contracts should be honored in the terms of their original intention. To restore basic costs to their original figure there should be reintroduced the old standard coin, or unit of value. Provision should be made,

however, for the adequate protection of the debtor interest in the original rupee (before April, 1920), contracts, and the creditor interest in all florin (since April, 1920), contracts.

Rupee at Sixteen Pence

In order to meet the unprecedented situation a plan has been put forward to pass an act for the establishment of an East African rupee with its value fixed at 1s. 4d. This rupee would be legal tender in the country. Florins or florin notes already in circulation should continue to denote 2s. to 1½ East African rupees, and Indian rupees (worth less than 1s. 4d.) should be regarded as being of equal value to the East African rupee. It would then be necessary to make provision that the terms florin or rupee mentioned in any contracts or obligations made after April, 1920, should indicate 1½ East African rupees, and that all native taxes referred to in florins could be liquidated in East African rupees to the same number. It is felt that the above method of settling the matter would have several advantages, among which may be mentioned that the currency of the country would be permanently related to the pound sterling in a definite ratio; that restoration would be effected of the old basis of the country's trade and finance; that in terms of sterling the cost of administration and internal production would be reduced by one-third; that a saving would be effected of the heavy loss involved in the redemption of 2s. of the existing Indian rupees sold at 1s. 4d., and, last but not least, production could be resumed.

An attempt has already been made to give the florin its full value by reducing wages and other items of cost, but this has failed, and it is therefore felt that the only thing to be done is to restore the old lower unit of value.

It is believed that the scheme outlined has the support of the great majority of settlers and others in the Colony. The Currency Board would have the responsibility of keeping exchange at parity. The drawback to the plan is that the cost of imported goods would probably increase, but East Africa could bear this and the advantages of the adoption of the scheme would be immense.

NEW YORK SAVINGS
BANK PROPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At the recent annual meeting of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York, the delegates, representing 140 savings banks, went on record unanimously in favor of the taxation of income from future obligations of states and lesser governmental divisions by the United States, and of income from United States bonds and other obligations by the states, and for a constitutional amendment to permit this, under proper safeguards, limiting such taxation. A resolution was also adopted endorsing the New York law designed to prevent the sale of fraudulent securities, and referring the question of joining any organization to assist in enforcing the law to the executive committee of the association.

MANITOBA TELEPHONE SERVICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Manitoba Government, which operates the telephone system as a public utility, has announced its intention of spending \$1,000,000 this summer in extension work, including the erection of at least six buildings for housing new exchanges and the further opening out of the long-distance service. This is taken as an indication of the successful operation of this utility, as only last summer the government spent more than \$1,000,000 in changing from the manual to the automatic system of operation in Winnipeg and Brandon. The department has applications for 3800 telephones on hand, but before their installation prospective users will be required to signify their intention of paying higher rates, authority for which will be requested of the public utilities commission soon.

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UNITY IS AIM OF
BRITISH ENGINEERS

Prospects of Their Amalgamation
With Molders, as a
Step Toward Reducing Craft
Sectionalism, Are Bright

By The Christian Science Monitor special
labor correspondent

LONDON, England—It is difficult to imagine two greater contrasts in men than the past and present general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. When the amalgamation of the mine engineering unions which now form the Amalgamated Engineering Union took place, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was one of the first to point out that Tom Mann, who had just been elected, would have to retire in a year or so if the rough draft of the new rules remained unaltered.

Tom Mann, as he is known to engineers wherever the English language is spoken, is in many ways an extraordinary character, persuasive yet forceful, and he prides himself on being in the forefront of all the advanced movements of Labor; a Communist or Bolshevik, if you like (he would not object to being so described), yet loved by all, without an enemy in the world. A remarkable speaker, never at a loss for a word, full of energy and eloquence, he is rather a platform man than an organizer; that is to say, an organizer in the sense that one looks for as a general secretary of an organization such as that of the engineers, with a huge turnover yearly in unemployment, superannuation and other benefits, not to mention the state insurance scheme.

In his day and generation Tom Mann stood alone as a "mob orator," as a speaker who could "move multitudes," and many bitter struggles in the past bear witness to the almost uncanny manner in which this man has gathered masses of humanity, usually associated with casual dock labor, and taught and inspired them to stand up, disciplined and alert, to demand treatment as human beings. It was he, who, in response to an appeal from Ben Tillett, came to the assistance of the dockers in 1889 in their memorable fight in what is known as the strike for the "dockers' tanner."

Small Affair at Start

The dispute was originally an insignificant affair arising out of the amount of bonus to be paid on a certain ship, and confined to laborers at the southwest India dock. Within a few days Ben Tillett and Tom Mann and John Burns, who had also volunteered assistance, had induced 10,000 of London's so-called "bottom dogs" to quit the precarious and ill-paid work, to get which they had, morning after morning, fought at the dock gates.

The strike is now one of the landmarks in the history of the British trade union movement; when the conditions under which the dock labor spark of sympathy with the dockers fired the enthusiasm of all classes of the community. It is recorded that the "concentrated pressure of editors, clergymen, shareholders, shipowners, and merchants enabled Cardinal Manning and Sydney (afterward Lord) Buxton, as self-appointed mediators, to compel the dock directors to concede practically the whole of the men's demands."

Tom Mann was succeeded by A. H. Smethurst, the former having occupied the position of general secretary just 18 months. The most striking lesson to be gathered from the election of Mr. Smethurst is to be found in the circumstance that the election

which has recently taken place reveals the Communist, the Industrialists, the Syndicalists, those of the Left Wing, in a miserable and insignificant minority among engineers. And yet, engineers occupy most of the prominent positions in the Communist Party.

Communist Influence Wanes

If the Communists were pleased to regard the election of Tom Mann, which they did as an indication of their growing strength and influence in the affairs of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, as it then was, then by the same token they must admit the return of Mr. Smethurst as having turned back the hands of the Communist clock for a decade or more; for the newly elected engineers' secretary is anything but a Communist; he may, perhaps, be a Fabian Socialist, a warm supporter of the Labor Party certainly, but a disciple of the Russian revolution never.

Mr. Smethurst is a fairly faithful reflection of the mentality of the majority of the engineers. Having had time to look round and examine affairs for themselves, and sobered down somewhat in consequence thereof, the engineers have plumped for the constitutionalists, leaving the nominees of the Left stranded high and dry, not one of whom came within any appreciable distance of the second ballot. And it is a comforting reflection in these days of so-called Bolshevik influence and propaganda to know that what is true of the engineers is true of other important sections of the trade union movement.

Sectionalism in Industry

Mr. Smethurst shares with Mr. Mann the honor of having contributed to the creation of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, although in totally different spheres; while the latter carried on the platform propaganda so necessary to arouse apathy and indifference, the former exercised his faculties in the difficult task of shaping a constitution and set of rules that would meet the requirements of the separate units agreeable to the amalgamation. Efforts are still proceeding with a view to further reducing the sectionalism which is the bane of the engineering industry.

It will be remembered how the molders' dispute of last year seriously affected the engineering industry as a whole; how, by its dislocating influence, thousands of engineers were adversely affected at a time when their skill was in great demand. What Mr. Mann describes, in a concluding appeal as general secretary, as the "shamefulness of the situation," is the fact that, well organized as each section undoubtedly is, "the engineers and molders are for all practical purposes as far apart as if they belonged to different industries and were foreigners to each other." The prospects of amalgamation are, however, more than hopeful, and it would not be surprising to find the fusion of these two bodies before the year is through.

NEW CANADIAN LINE TO INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — The new Canadian Government Merchant Marine freighter Canadian Leader is now carrying the first Montreal cargo of the 1921 season to India, calling at Antwerp with grain en route. When the Canadian Pioneer brought in the first return cargo from India to Canada some months ago, all doubts were set at rest as to the success of the new trade route opened up by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

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LADY ASTOR MAKES
ATTACK ON LIQUOR

Her Appeal to House of Commons,
to Uphold National
Morale, Hastens Defeat of
New British Licensing Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England—The recent discussion in the House of Commons, which resulted in Col. J. Gretton's licensing bill being withdrawn, received a striking contribution from Viscountess Astor, who seconded T. B. Broad's amendment that the bill "instead of being read a second time now should be read upon this day six months," which, if carried, is the parliamentary equivalent to rejection of the bill.

Lady Astor stated that it was for the House of Commons to decide whether the bill was introduced for the interests of one section of the country. "I have great faith in the honesty of the majority of the members of the House of Commons. I appeal to their honesty, and I think that if they are really honest they will not trash this bill out in committee, but they will throw it out this afternoon, because I think we can prove that this is a bill introduced by the trade for the trade, and against the welfare of the people."

Lady Astor called attention to a paragraph in the King's speech of last year, which stated that experience during the war showed clearly the injurious effects upon national efficiency of the excessive consumption of strong drink, and went on to say that the Central Control Board had been set up for national efficiency, and the House had to decide whether it brought national efficiency. The Admiralty and the War Office and all in responsible positions say that it had done so. Public houses had been opening later and closing earlier, and national efficiency was obtained by this method of starting drinking late and stopping it early with a mid-day break.

"Camouflage" Detected

Since the armistice there had been too much of appeal to what is worst

in nations. This appeal sometimes came disguised in the name of freedom, freedom to drink more. Dealing with the provision in the bill to provide better public houses, Lady Astor asked why they were doing so. Was it to sell buns and cokes? The honorable members who introduced this trade bill must have thought the House of Commons entirely lacking in business sense if they assumed that the members could not see through one of the thinnest camouflages ever presented to an intelligent house.

The bill under discussion, Lady Astor continued, was seeking to double the hours of sale. The Premier, when president of the Board of Trade, said: "The liquor traffic in this country is a greater handicap to our trade, our commerce, and our industry, than all the tariffs of the world put together." Lady Astor then read a letter from a woman licensee-holder who begged that she would do all in her power to prevent any increase in hours or of permitting children in licensed houses. "We never want to see again those awful Saturday afternoons," the letter stated, "when women would come to the public houses after their menfolk for their money to do their shopping."

Empire as Whole Dry

After pointing out that England is the center of a great empire, Lady Astor said: "Let us see what the rest of the Empire is doing. Canada is nearly dry; New Zealand on a national referendum had a majority for prohibition, not a big enough majority to carry it, but a majority. Australia has local option, and practically every dominion has, by popular vote, reduced drinking."

Lady Astor denounced the provision of the bill which permitted adults taking children into all licensed premises, and called attention to the fact that 115,000 teachers had asked the House to raise the age at which children can go into public houses. Teachers, she said, are in daily contact with the children, and the House should take the advice of the teachers on this subject rather than the advice of the drink trade. She went over the provisions of the bill, point by point. The national drink bill, she said, had swollen from £259,300,000 to £468,700,000 from 1918 to 1920.

As to the claim that the bill would make drink respectable, she said that drink cannot be made very respect-

able. After quoting a statement by the Premier that he had never met a man of any party or creed who denied the existence of this gigantic evil, this curse of health and home, and that men and women who are engaged in dealing with the poor wreckage of humanity say that they can find the finger of drink, drink, drink everywhere, Lady Astor said that the Prime Minister was perfectly right; the finger of drink is there.

Option, Not Force

Lady Astor concluded: "Nobody can force prohibition on a country, and nobody wants to; that is the red herring, not to force it, but to give the people a chance to vote on it, and they will soon have it. Are you frightened at that? Then give them a chance. Some people say this bill weakens individualism. What is, as I said before, the test of all Christian legislation? Surely it is our duty when any bill comes up to think of the weak, because after all, laws are for the weak, not for the strong, and I appeal to honorable members as fathers and as citizens not to do anything to weaken national efficiency or to lower the morals of the country. They will be lowered if the drink trade has more chance to sell more drink. I do not want our legislation to be 'the devil take the hindmost.' The devil will take the foremost if we do not look out, the foremost who are pressing for more chances to sell more drink. Our job here, with all our legislation, is to 'Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ.'"

After the Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, had observed that there was a great deal to be said on both sides, but that if need be, he would go into the lobby against the bill, Colonel Gretton, by leave of the House, withdrew it.

CONSERVATION OF GAS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Urgent need of conservation in the distribution and use of natural gas was emphasized by Harry J. Hoover, president of the Natural Gas Association of America, in his address before the annual convention of the organization here. More than 2000 delegates are in attendance. Mr. Hoover also urged the necessity for obtaining increased rates for natural gas service.



Mid-Season Exhibit and Sale Wallace Nutting hand-colored PICTURES

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Athol—J. L. Halbert.
Brookline—Hunter Stationery Store.
Fitchburg—Brooks Pharmacy.
Gardner—T. Greenwood & Son.
Geo. J. Carroll.
Yall River—Wm. J. Hutchinson.
Fitchburg—Brooks Pharmacy.
Gardner—T. Greenwood & Son.
Geo. J. Carroll.
Great Barrington—J. M. Cassidy.
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MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

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Augusta—Geo. W. Quimby Co.
Bangor—The W. H. Gorham Co.
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Middleford—Stratton's Music Rooms.
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Fairfield—Lewy Bros.
New Bedford—Hutchinson Book Store.
Portland—Chas. H. Batchelder.
Rockland—Clarence B. Daniels.
Saco—Streeter's Music Rooms.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord—The Camera Shop.
Dover—Cook's Stationery Store.
Lancaster—The J. H. Bunch Co.
Merrimack—Hale & Whittemore.
Portsmouth—W. F. Montgomery.
CONNECUTICUT
Danbury—Berg's Art Store.
Hartford—L. A. Wiley & Son.
Middletown—The J. H. Bunch Co.
Meriden—S. A. Boyles.
New Britain—E. B. Bond.
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CONVERSION LOAN
INTERESTS LONDON

British Financial Authorities Attach Great Importance to Success of This Feature of Budget and Monetary Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—The budget introduced by Austen Chamberlain this year contained no surprises and corresponded with public expectations. It had on the whole a favorable reception in the parliamentary lobby. The small changes which were proposed in import duties had been anticipated, and the published estimates of departments had long shown that real remission of taxation was impossible, quite apart from any question of reducing debt.

The greatest importance is attached by financial authorities to the success of the conversion loan, as an essential part of the year's financial arrangements. The really menacing problem of the future is undoubtedly the weight of obligations which will mature in the next few years. The floating debt is now £1,275,000,000 and is in itself a growing difficulty. National war bonds to the amount of £1,295,000,000 mature in the present year, and another £205,000,000 on April 1, 1922. Other series of bonds mature on successive dates until by September, 1925, bonds to the nominal value of £432,000,000 must be met, the redemption value being £445,000,000.

So long as the Exchequer is continually coming into the market for money to meet obligations as they come due, so long must the price of money remain high, to the detriment of industrial undertakings. At the price at which it is offered to holders of £5 per cent. national war bonds due on or before September 1, 1925, the new stock will yield interest, ranging for different classes of loans from 2.5 to 4.5 per cent. The nominal £432,000,000 of bonds would become, if all were converted, a nominal £1,024,000,000. The interest, to the amount of £31,500,000, payable on these bonds would be increased to £25,500,000, so that an additional £6,000,000 would fall yearly on the taxpayers, but the view of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is that the relief given to the Treasury by the extension of the period of the debt would be worth this expenditure. Indeed, it is hoped that the expense will be more than met by a cheapening of the rate for Treasury bills, which is expected to result. In addition to the bank issue of stock there will be a post office issue.

At present there is no intention of issuing similar stock for cash, though it is pointed out that those who desire it may purchase national war bonds in the market and convert them. The issue of national war bonds stops at the end of this month. Holders of convertible war bonds are urged to accept the stock now offered, as in doing so they will not only be making a good bargain for themselves, but materially assist the state in its difficult task of dealing with the huge burdens left by the war.

The final balance sheet for 1921-22 is as follows:

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Customs	£ 126,000,000
Excise	196,200,000
Total	322,200,000

Motor Tax	9,000,000
Stamp Duties	48,000,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,500,000
Income Tax (including Super-Tax and Mineral Rights Duty)	410,500,000
Excess Profits Duty	120,000,000
Corporation Profits Tax	30,000,000
Total	1,068,150,000

CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES

National Debt Services—	
Inside the fixed debt charge	£24,500,000
Outside the fixed debt charge	320,800,000
Total	345,300,000

Road fund	8,400,000
Payments to local taxation authorities, etc.	11,113,000
Land settlement	5,900,000
Other consolidated fund services	1,757,000
Total consolidated fund services	371,372,000

Supply Services—

Army	95,982,000
Navy	80,478,000
Air force	18,940,000
Civil services	327,502,000
Customs and excise and inland revenue departments	14,761,000
Post-office services	67,165,000
Total supply services	602,751,000

Total	914,022,000
Surplus	84,127,000

SPECIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Special Revenue—	
Arising from the realization of war assets	158,500,000
Total	158,500,000

Liquidation of war commitments

Surplus	65,705,000
Total	92,785,000

Against this surplus must be set contingencies, in particular in connection with the cost of the war, which will adversely affect estimates both of revenue and expenditure to an extent which is not at present calculable.

Against this surplus must be set liabilities at present unascertained arising out of the liquidation of war agreements for the control of railways, in particular arrears of maintenance and deterioration.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Oceanic National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, will open for business at 200 Washington Street, June 1. The bank received its charter from Washington October 21, 1920. A large number of Scandinavians are interested in the new institution, which will have employees who speak the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish languages. One specialty will be the transaction of business in foreign exchange with the Scandinavian countries. Melvin M. Johnson is president, Charles B. Strout active vice-president and executive in charge.

The United States last year imported 160,000,000 pounds of meat of all kinds, notwithstanding its being the greatest meat-producing country in the world, the United States Department of Agriculture announced. About two-thirds of the imports were New Zealand lamb and mutton. While last year's imports showed an increase over 1919, they did not establish a record, as the imports for 1914 amounted to 323,000,000 pounds.

The Portuguese Finance Minister of the previous government, before resigning, contracted in America for supplies of corn, coal, and raw materials to the value of \$50,000,000 on credit to be paid for in installments over a long period, bearing interest at 7 1/2 per cent, guaranteed by Portuguese Treasury bonds.

Canadian pulp and paper exports for April were valued at \$6,946,236, compared with \$5,172,336 for April, 1920. The decrease was chiefly in chemical pulp. Shipments of newsprint in April were valued at \$5,241,893, against \$3,827,541 for April, 1920.

Columbia, it is said, will spend part of \$25,000,000 to be given her by the United States in consideration of the settlement of the Pan-American controversy for new railroad construction and other public improvements.

Nova Scotia's coal output in 1920 was 5,687,970 tons, an increase of 684,213 tons over the preceding year.

COMPENSATION FOR
RUMANIAN OIL MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As a sequel to the recent action for compensation amounting to over £1,000,000 against the British government for the destruction of the property of the Rumanian Consolidated Oilfields, Limited, it appears from an official statement issued recently that, as a result of subsequent negotiations between the government and the Treasury, the British and French governments will admit liability as guarantors to an amount of not less than £200,000. After this amount has been received, the balance will remain as a liability of the Rumanian Government, to be subsequently adjusted.

Meanwhile the company has been engaged in the reinstatement of its property. All the works have been rebuilt, 20,000 tons of new tanks have been constructed, and 130 kilometers of pipe lines relaid and joined up. It is also announced that the company is now increasing its capital to £2,500,000 to provide additional capital to complete its development program. It thus appears from the action of this and other recently organized British companies that there is no prospect of Germany dominating the Rumanian oil industry in the future.

AUTO INDUSTRY OF
THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Automobiles manufactured in the United States in 1919 totaled 1,683,938, valued at \$1,555,076,000, compared with 573,039, with a value of \$465,058,000 in 1914, an increase of nearly three times in number and over three times in value, according to a preliminary census report on the automobile industry.

The number of automobile manufacturing establishments in 1919 was 315, with products valued at \$2,387,834,000, compared with 300, whose products were valued at \$508,230,000, in 1914. Of the 1919 total about 58 per cent, or \$1,555,129,000, was reported by 68 establishments in Michigan.

In 1919 the total number of automobiles included 3024 electric and 406 steam-propelled machines, while in 1914 there were 4669 electric and 401 steam automobiles manufactured.

PURE OIL COMPANY REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—Net income, after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, of \$8,636,050 is reported for the year ending March 31, 1921, by the Pure Oil Company. This is equal, after preferred dividends, to \$4 a share, par \$25, on the \$49,392,600 common stock. In the previous year the net income was \$10,448,598, equal to \$5.33 on the \$49,392,600 common stock outstanding. The consolidated income account compares as follows:

Gross earnings	\$73,117,460	\$54,294,081
Cost of oil and gas	28,575,223	49,238,736
Net oil earnings	44,542,237	5,055,345
Fed tax	1,652,905	1,489,542
Int. etc.	987,648	224,363
Depreciation	2,754,497	1,701,592
Net income	\$40,546,067	\$10,448,598
Com. div. cash	738,622	526,000
Surplus	4,062,809	7,234,164
	\$2,277,928	\$2,589,434

BRITISH GET NAPHTHA RIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. HELSINKI, Finland—It is reported here that a British company has obtained from the Soviet Government extensive naphtha concessions in the Baku district. Three-fourths of the naphtha produced will belong to the British company and one-fourth to the Soviet Government. The British firm is authorized to keep its own police, but it is provided that a proportion of the technical staff shall be Russians.

PRIMARY COTTON
MARKETS REPORT

Past Week Has Seen a Lull in Trading, Inquiry Not Being as Active Nor Sales as Frequent as in Several Previous Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—There has been a lull in the trading in the primary cotton goods markets during the past week. Inquiry has not been as active nor sales as frequent as has been the rule for several weeks previously, but prices have held fairly steady, nevertheless, in all but a very few styles or goods. The holiday may be partly to blame for the slackening, as many of the New York buying and selling houses closed up shop on Friday night, not to reopen until Tuesday, while many of the manufacturers and agents have been absent for the latter part of the week in attendance at the big convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in Philadelphia.

It is not hard to find the reason for the price firmness, however, for the raw material markets have been steady for a month, while the absence of needful stocks in distributing channels is shown by the continuance of the wholesale rush shipments by parcel post and express, despite the extra expense of this method. Mills have succeeded in at least partially filling their order books and are not so hard pressed at present for an outlet for their product. Hence they are no longer willing to take contracts at a loss and are demanding a price at least sufficient to cover costs, and many are insisting upon a slight profit margin. All are expecting a continuation of the improvement that has come about in the past six weeks and not only are they free from the urge of dire necessity, owing to orders already booked, but they are optimistic enough to turn down orders calling for long-extended deliveries, because they wish to have their machinery free to turn on to more profitable work which they expect to develop shortly.

Fine goods mills report some continued inquiry for jacks and specialty fabrics, but very little for the plain weaves, which in normal times form the bulk of their product. Market levels for plain lawns and voiles are so low that few mills can consider such business without accepting severe loss. Print cloths, while less active than a week or two ago, have been moving to some degree, and have continued to be ordered in small quantities. The income account compares as follows:

Profits	\$3,019,871	\$3,018,100
Dividends	4,757,046	5,446,471
Res. for taxes	1,500,000	1,500,000
Spec. res.	400,000	1,500,000
Surplus	\$3,237,177	1,071,629
Prev. sur.	27,670,615	26,598,985
Tot. sur.	24,433,440	27,670,615

Of which \$3,149,857 represent common stock distribution and \$1,259,943 dividend bond dividend.

Combined balance sheet of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation as of March 1, 1920, compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Cash and rec.	\$16,859,429	\$18,782,261
Six m. and in proc.	17,870,757	13,061,637
Real est.	2,679,168	2,449,330
Machinery	1,916,608	1,540,061
Pat. rights	400,000	400,000
Stks. bd. and ind. prop.	40,276,085	42,976,472
Miscel.	151,620	86,727
Total	\$80,161,667	79,296,429
Acc'ts pay.	\$3,377,174	2,008,122
Reserves	4,665,591	3,975,946
Stk. of Un. Shoe Mach. Co. not held by Un. Shoe Mach. Corp.	13,243	14,448
Com. stock	34,667,838	34,667,838
Pd. stock	9,996,375	9,958,550
Prof. and loss	24,433,440	27,670,615
Total	\$80,161,667	79,296,429

ALUMINUM IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany—Great efforts were made in Germany during the war to put the manufacture of aluminum on a firm footing, in order to make Germany independent of foreign supplies. Plants were erected and the manufacture started at Horrem, Bitterfeld, had Rummelsburg, each factory having an output of 3000 tons of aluminum per annum. In 1916 the Erftwerk A. G. was taken over by the government and reorganized with a capital of 25,000,000 marks. The branch works of this company, in Grevenbroich (Lower Rhine), have been fitted up to produce 12,000 tons of aluminum per annum.

A fair demand for satens and twills for the clothing trade is reported but the dealing kept within rather narrow limits. Napped goods have been selling very well indeed, and some of the mills are sold monthly ahead of their output of blankets for the fall season.

A flurry of demand for tire yarns added a fillip to an otherwise slackening market during the past week. Inquiries came from a number of tire fabric makers and included almost the whole range of yarns commonly used in that kind of work. Quotations vary astonishingly, not only between eastern and western mills, but between different eastern mills situated in the same district. Some of the spinners are disposed to make very attractive quotations on such work, since they already have some of it running and desire orders to follow along after these are finished. Some demand was also forthcoming from hosiery manufacturers, but the weaving trade has been more backward in buying this past week than has been the case for several months. Prices continue practically unchanged from the levels of a week ago with a continuation of the wide divergence between eastern and southern quotations. Combed yarns have had a slightly stiffer tendency than have the carded varieties, and the finer combed numbers are very difficult to buy at all if a high breaking strength is required, for the spinners claim that the very long stapled cotton necessary to get a high break is no longer being used in everyday work, and they do not care to put in any but a good-sized order if such cotton is to be bought especially for it.

ALASKA ANTHRACITE RAILROAD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Authority has been granted to the Alaska Anthracite Railroad Company by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission to issue \$1,500,000 first mortgage bonds at not less than 90 per cent, to complete construction of the line, begun in 1916, but suspended during the war after about 25 miles had been built. It is proposed to complete the line during the current open season, opening territory containing large coal deposits.

SHIPMENT OF WOOL
BY WATER PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Lack of urgent demand for raw wool in eastern markets and the low cost of shipment by water may lead to a heavy movement of western woolgrowers' product by way of the Pacific coast and the Panama Canal to the Atlantic seaboard. The National Woolgrowers Association has determined that wool-growers can save \$59 per car by routing their product by way of the canal. "Last year woolmen were in a hurry to get their wool to the eastern market," said Prof. Frank R. Marshall, secretary of the National Woolgrowers Association. "The supply of wool in Boston was practically exhausted when the shearing season was completed and there was need for saving time in shipment, therefore it was sent by rail. The condition is removed this year and shipment by way of San Francisco through the Panama Canal to Boston will save storage charges in addition to being cheaper."

"Under the present freight rates it costs \$3.02 per hundred pounds to ship wool from Salt Lake City overland to Boston at about \$1.00, including canal toll."

ANNUAL REPORT OF
SHOE CORPORATION

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Earnings of \$3,019,871 are reported for the year ended February 28, 1921, by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation. This compares with earnings of \$3,018,100 in 1920, \$7,496,120 in 1919 and \$6,137,323 in 1918. After reserve for taxes and contingencies of \$1,500,000 and after preferred dividends, the balance for the common stock was \$21,224, equivalent to 66 cents a share, compared with a balance a year ago of \$5,920,587, equivalent to \$4.26 a share, \$4.25 a share in 1919 and \$3.46 in 1918.

The income account compares as follows:

Profits	\$3,019,871	\$3,018,100
Dividends	4,757,046	5,446,471
Res. for taxes	1,500,000	1,500,000
Spec. res.	400,000	1,500,000
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MONEY IN CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Money in circulation in the United States May 1, 1921, was \$5,972,827,169, against \$5,093,500,839 April 1, 1921, and \$5,991,207,441 May 1, 1920. Per capita circulation May 1, 1921, was \$56.40, April 1, 1921, \$56.60, May 1, 1920, \$56.44. Population of continental United States May 1, 1921, is estimated at 107,807,000, against 106,146,000 May 1, 1920.

Trend of Capital Amalgamation in Germany Continues in a Number of the Industrial Branches of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany—The trend of increased capital amalgamation and higher dividends continues unbroken within numerous branches of German industry. The Gluckauf Mining Corporation in Sondershausen is arranging a loan of 30,000,000 marks and increasing the number of "portions" by 700, in order to acquire the lignite mines of the Hohenzollernhalt and extend the works of the alkali works of the Grand Duke of Saxe.

The National Automobile Company, Niederschönweide, is increasing its capital from 30,000,000 to 45,000,000 marks; exchange to shareholders 130 per cent. The Shipping Company of 1898 doubles its capital from 14,000,000 to 28,000,000 marks. In Breslau a new textile company has been formed with a capital of 20,000,000 marks. The textile Mautner Company, Langenbielau, is doubling its share capital from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 marks and issuing debentures for a further 10,000,000 marks.

The Fender Bridge Building Company, Benrath, increases its capital from 18,000,000 to 30,000,000 marks; exchange to shareholders 160 per cent. The Glanzstoff Company, Eibfeld, increases its capital with 30,000,000 marks, and what with dividend and bonus shares, the shareholders receive 75 per cent. Hardy & Co., Berlin, double their capital from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 marks.

The East Prussia Electric Company, Königsberg, with a capital of 100,000,000 marks, of which the German State owns 51,000,000 marks, and the Province of East Prussia 49,000,000 marks, is about to increase its capital with another 50,000,000 marks, which Prussia is prepared to take over. The Hahn Optical Glass Company, Cassel, is doubling its capital and the Brunswick Bank is increasing its capital from 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 marks. These are only some instances of the past few days.

On the other hand, the large Phoenix iron works state that the report of their intending to double their share capital from 136,000,000 marks to 272,000,000 marks is incorrect. It has almost caused something of a sensation that two companies, the Rheinisch Metall Goods & Machine Company, Düsseldorf, and the Lloyd Werke, Bremen, are paying no dividends. The gross profits were in both cases materially higher than the previous year, but the writings-off so greatly reduced these items that the final surplus in both cases was carried forward.

BRITAIN'S LIVING COST INDEX
Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—A further fall in retail prices is shown by the British Ministry of Labor statistics published in The Labor Gazette this month. On April 1 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in preparing the statistics (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light and miscellaneous) was 133 per cent above that of July, 1914, as compared with 141 per cent on March 1. As was the case in the previous month, the decrease was mainly due to reductions in the prices of food, but clothing also continued to decline in price.

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CAPITAL INCREASED,
DIVIDENDS HIGHER

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The Fender Bridge Building Company, Benrath, increases its capital from 18,000,

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ENGLISH TEAM IS DEFEATED AGAIN

Australian Cricketers Gain an Easy Victory Over the Home Side on the Second Day of the Test Match Series

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, NOTTINGHAM, England (Monday)—On the second day of the first test match in the present series, the Australian cricketers gained an easy victory here by 10 wickets over the English side. Prior to this encounter both countries had won 40 test matches, 19 having been drawn. The Englishmen at no time during the match looked like winning, and with eager fieldsmen closely round the batsman, runs in the English second innings were very hard to procure.

Carrying Saturday's score of 167 runs to 232, the Australians led by 120 on the first inning, Hanson Carter and C. E. Fellow making 30 and 25, respectively. The English bowling, particularly that of Wilfred Rhodes and F. E. Woolley, was good but not good enough to hold the upper hand. When the Englishmen batted again, defeat by an innings seemed likely as the English wickets fell. With five good men dismissed only 76 runs were on the telegraph, but Knight showed vast improvement on his indifferent innings of Saturday, and scored 35 against the much varied bowling until the injudicious call by E. H. Hendren caused him to be run out. J. M. Gregory and E. A. McDonald bowled at a terrific pace for Australia and made the ball rise unpleasantly. W. W. Armstrong set his field in masterly fashion and the English second innings terminated ingloriously for 147 runs to win, and Warren Bardsley and G. G. McCartney soon procured these.

HAMMOND WINS BRITISH TITLE

Captures the Amateur Saber Championship of Great Britain With Only One Defeat

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, LONDON, England—William Hammond of the Saber Club won the amateur saber championship of Great Britain recently, sustaining but one defeat in the final pool. The championship attracted an entry of 23 competitors as against 19 of the previous year. The survivors of the eliminating rounds were Col. Ronald Campbell, Army Fencing Union; Maj. Stenson Cooke, Bertrams Fencing Academy; Lieut. C. A. Kershaw, Royal Navy, (the holder of the title), Lieut. Commander Franklin Ratsey, Royal Navy; Maj. Frank Huntington, Army Fencing Union; Maj. Alfred Keene, William Hammond, and Eric Stirling, all of the Saber Club.

An enthusiastic and large gathering witnessed some very determined and skillful saber play in the final pool, in which the fencing of Hammond, Kershaw, Campbell and Huntington was especially pre-worky. The defeat of the champion by Campbell furnished an early surprise. Kershaw made a gallant recovery from this reverse, however, and was not beaten again until he encountered Hammond. This bout typified the meeting between mature experience and youth. The wily veteran caused his opponent to commit many errors of judgment and was greeted with thunderous applause on emerging successful by 4 hits to 1.

In the interim Huntington was showing remarkably good form and when he faced his last adversary he had only succumbed to the champion. At this juncture the issue lay between Huntington and Hammond. Each had received one defeat with one bout to fulfill. The former had to meet Campbell and the latter Maj. Stenson Cooke. Once again Campbell destroyed aspirations. His intimate knowledge of terrain tactics were sufficient to gain for him a narrow verdict by 4 hits to 3. In the final and crucial combat Hammond was coolness personified. Three successive hits, a quick parry of "seconds," followed by a crisp riposte at cheek, and Hammond had become champion for the third time in his career. The victor holds a unique record in British fencing circles. He won the British amateur saber championship in 1911 and again in 1914. This feat is unsurpassed. Moreover, he has won every competition in which he has participated for the last 12 years.

An interesting feature of the tourney was the entry of the winner's son, Bryan Hammond, into the arena. He made an auspicious debut, winning his way to the semi-final and falling only by a narrow margin to qualify for the ultimate period.

at arm. Campbell gave a vastly improved exhibition. He has greatly varied his play, which in the past has been concentrated in attacks directed mainly at the sword arm. His chief asset is his splendid judgment of distance. Henry Butterworth, vice-president of the Saber Club, presented the Jenkins challenge cup and a miniature replica to the winner. The judges were Col. Ridley Martin (president), Edgar Bellman, Evan James, William Marsh, and Henry Butterworth. The summary:

SABER CHAMPIONSHIP OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1921
Won by William Hammond, 1 defeat; second, Major Huntington and Lieutenant Kershaw, 2 defeats; fourth, Colonel Campbell and Major Keene, 3 defeats; sixth, Eric Stirling, 4 defeats; seventh, Maj. Stenson Cooke, 5 defeats; eighth, Lieut. Commander Ratsey, 6 defeats.

MISS LEITCH WINS FROM MISS STIRLING

British Woman Champion Defeats the United States Title Holder in the First Round of 1921 Championship Tourney

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, TURNBERRY, Scotland (Monday)—The scene of international golf struggles has been transferred from Hoylake to Turnberry, Ayrshire, where on Monday the contest for the ladies' golf championship of the United Kingdom commenced. Eleven American ladies and two Canadians are participating, and of these, five Americans have failed to survive the first round. Moreover, Miss A. W. Stirling, American and Canadian champion, has met and been defeated by Miss Cecil Leitch in the match which is regarded as the tit-bit of the whole championship contest.

It was a keen contest in which both champions played patchy golf at times, and ended in the English woman's favor by 3 and 2. A strong wind from the sea made play very difficult, but Miss Stirling, nevertheless, was excellent with her approaching though outdriven by her opponent.

The first two holes were halved in four, but Miss Leitch won the third and fourth. At the fifth, although Miss Stirling had an opportunity to make use of her opponent's difficulties in the rough, she putted too strongly and only halved in 6. Putting her tee shot on the green and running up a 12 yards approach, Miss Stirling gained her first success in 31 at the sixth. At the next a stygian loch the American hole, but she got back one at the eighth. At the turn, the English champion was 2 up.

Taking 7 for the eleventh hole, Miss Stirling became 3 down, but a fine putt at the next enabled her to reduce the lead and she won the thirteenth as well in 2 through Miss Leitch driving over the green. The struggle became exciting, with the English player 1 up and 5 to play. Miss Leitch was somewhat fortunate in avoiding the bunkers at the fourteenth, which she won. The next was halved, and when the English woman won the sixteenth, the Atlanta Club player made her exit from the competition.

Miss R. Sherwood was defeated by Miss M. B. Fitzgibbon, of Greystones Club, Ireland, by 3 and 2. Miss Lucy Hatchett was eliminated by Mrs. R. H. Deane, by 6 and 5. Miss L. B. Elkins lost to Miss D. E. Chambers by 6 and 5, and Miss Isabelle Kemp, who belongs to the French club, was beaten by her compatriot, Miss Edith Cummins, by 8 and 6. The winning American ladies were Miss Marion Hollins who beat Miss Allington Hues by 4 and 2. Mrs. R. H. Barlow beat Mrs. Currows by 3 and 2. Mrs. Feltner beat Miss C. Drigford by 4 and 3 and Mrs. Thurston Wright beat Miss M. G. McIlroy by 3 and 1. Both of the Canadian players were on the winning side, Miss K. Robertson defeating Mrs. E. C. McCarthy by 5 and 3, and Miss Ada MacKenzie putting out Mrs. R. H. Rowan by 2 and 2.

It is notable that all the British matches yielded victories for Miss Joyce Wethered, the English native champion, over Miss Gladys Bastin at the nineteenth for Miss Molly Griffiths who accounted for Miss Ross by 7 and 6 and for Mrs. Temple Dobell, former open champion, over Miss Edith Leitch by 4 and 2.

LEIGH WINNER OF RUGBY UNION CUP

Defeats Halifax in Final Tie for Northern Football Trophy by 13 Points to 0 at Halifax, Eng.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, HALIFAX, England—Leigh accomplished a notable performance recently by defeating Halifax in the final tie for the Northern Rugby Football Union cup. The Halifax men, appearing twice previously in the final round, had on each occasion been successful, but on this, the occasion of the first appearance of Leigh in the final, they were soundly defeated by 13 points to 0. The Leigh representatives fully deserved the victory, their forwards especially being a brilliant set, both in combination and individually. Speedy and resourceful, and working with unflinching energy, they also tackled unerringly, and held such complete mastery that, taking the initiative after 10 minutes' play, they were never deprived of it.

At halfback, W. Mooney and W. Parkinson were much better than R. Lloyd and Stuart Prosser, although the latter pair worked desperately to stem the Leigh forwards' rushes. The Halifax halves were much troubled by the close attention of E. Boardman, the Leigh wing-forward, who played his part with commendable skill, compelling Lloyd and Prosser to part with the ball before they had made any progress, and then rapidly pouncing on the "three" who ventured to take possession.

The winner's threequarterbacks were sound rather than brilliant, but they nevertheless effectively subdued the Halifax "threes," while at fullback Thomas Clarkson showed to more advantage than Clement Garforth. Credit must be given to the Halifax forwards for the courageous manner in which they strove to turn the tide of affairs right up to the close of play. The records of the two teams in the league standing show that Halifax has been the more consistent during the season. In the cup-tie games, however, Leigh has many hard-fought victories to its credit.

In the first few minutes of the game the Halifax forwards gave their backs possession of the ball, but effective tackling prevented rapid progress. Then the Leigh forwards began to make their presence felt and carried play into the Halifax quarter, where Mooney, securing from the base of the "scrum," passed quickly to Emlyn Thomas, for the latter to rush over the line between the Halifax centers. Both centers were in a position to tackle Thomas, but neglected to do so. Clarkson failed with the goal-kick. Two minutes later, when the ball was kicked toward the Halifax line, where a scrimmage was formed, from which Mooney again obtained possession. W. Parkinson, the outside half, dashed up, took the ball on the run, and wriggled over the line, Clarkson this time landing a goal.

Leigh thus had eight points on the score board after 15 minutes' play. For a few moments thereafter Halifax looked likely to score, and might have done so, had J. C. Stacey passed when near the line, but this player elected to hold the ball, and Clarkson effectively tackled him. Thomas then transferred play to the Halifax quarter by means of a judicious kick, and also succeeded in charging down Garforth's attempt at a return. Stacey was near, but he failed to support his captain, and Thomas scored well was. Clarkson was not successful with the goal kick. One more opportunity was presented Halifax before half-time, but A. W. Ackroyd made a poor attempt to transfer the ball to R. Turnbull, and thus the opportunity was lost.

For 15 minutes of the second half the Halifax men contrived to keep play in the right half of the field, but clear and determined tackling prevented scoring. The winners' forwards now reasserted themselves, and held the advantage to the end, notwithstanding a last minute rally by Halifax. While play was proceeding in the Halifax half, Leigh were awarded a penalty, from which Clarkson placed a goal. This completed the scoring. Many of the Halifax men, passing movements lost them ground, owing to the rapid following-up of the Leigh forwards. The Leigh players eased off slightly toward the end, but never lost their grip on the game, their clever tactics throughout enabling them to establish a superiority which was never seriously challenged by the Halifax players.

W. T. TILDEN DEFEATS CRAWLEY OF ENGLAND

ST. CLOUD, France—W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, defeated W. C. Crawley of England, Monday, in the world's hard-court tennis championship tournament, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5. Although Tilden held the upper hand throughout, he was bothered by the strong wind that blew across the courts and made many nets and outs. At times, however, he showed flashes of his real form. Crawley's game was steady, but after the first set there was no question of Tilden's ultimate victory. J. D. E. Jones of Providence, Rhode Island, was eliminated from the singles by Rodzianko of Russia, 6-4, 0-6, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.

Miss Cousins of France defeated Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston, Massachusetts, in the women's singles, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3. Erik Tegner of Denmark eliminated A. W. Jones, of Providence, Rhode

Island, 7-5, 6-1, 6-4. Jones made a hard fight of it in the first and third sets, playing his usual steady baseline game, but fell before the superior speed and experience of his opponent. In the second set he was away off form and failed to do himself justice.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and W. T. Tilden 2d, the American champions, were defeated today in the mixed doubles of the world's championship hard-court tennis tournament by Miss Holman and J. T. Baines of England, 6-1, 7-5. In the doubles Tilden and Mrs. Mallory failed to get started in the first set and appeared to be overconfident. They rallied in the second set when Baines and Miss Holman led at 6-3 and brought the games to 6-11. Baines won his service, however, Mrs. Mallory losing her. Tilden netted the ball for the last point.

BOSTON DEFEATS THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	28	10	.737
New York	27	13	.675
Boston	19	18	.514
Brooklyn	20	22	.476
St. Louis	18	19	.487
Chicago	15	26	.366
Philadelphia	12	23	.341
Cincinnati	14	27	.341

RESULTS MONDAY
Pittsburgh 13, Chicago 0 (first game)
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3 (second game)
St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 4 (first game)
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 4 (second game)
Boston 9, Brooklyn 3 (first game)
Boston 6, Brooklyn 5 (second game)
New York 6, Philadelphia 1 (first game)
New York 13, Philadelphia 7 (second game)

GAMES TODAY
Brooklyn at Boston
Philadelphia at New York
St. Louis at Cincinnati
Chicago at Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH WINS TWICE

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—By a terrific batting onslaught which drove J. E. York from the box, Pittsburgh defeated Chicago in the first game by a score of 13 to 0. Pittsburgh totaled 22 hits, largely made in the first three innings. Pittsburgh won the second game from Chicago, 6 to 3, with hits evenly distributed. The score by innings:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh..... 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Zinn and Skiff, Schmidt; York, Cheever and O'Farrell. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh..... 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Chicago..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Adams, Ponder, Yellowhorse and Schmidt; Tyler and Daly. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

BOSTON DOUBLE WINNER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston defeated Brooklyn overwhelmingly in the first game, winning by a score of 9 to 3. Both sides hit freely, but Boston's 14 hits were bunched in the first and sixth innings, yielding four runs in the first and three in the sixth. After a spectacular 16-inning second game Boston won from Brooklyn 6 to 5. Brooklyn tied it in the eighth, 3 and 3, in the fourteenth inning each side made another run and in the sixteenth Brooklyn scored once and Boston twice. The score by innings:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston..... 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Brooklyn..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Scott and Gibson; Mammux, Bailey, Mohart, Miljus and Krueger. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston..... 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Brooklyn..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—McQuillan, Oeschger and O'Neill; Gibson, Mitchell, Cadore and Taylor. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

GIANTS WIN TWO GAMES

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Giants won the first game from Philadelphia, 5 to 1, although Philadelphia outlived the Giants, 7 to 6. New York took the lead in the first inning in the third, but Philadelphia evened it in the third, but New York followed immediately with another run in that inning also, scored again in the fourth and made two in the seventh. Philadelphia lost the second game to New York, 7 to 13, largely as the result of costly errors. The score by innings:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Philadelphia..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Toney and Smith; Hubbell, Betts and Wheat. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York..... 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Philadelphia..... 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Douglas, Ryan and E. Smith, Snyder; G. Smith, Keenan, Baumgartner, Hubbell and Bruggs. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

ST. LOUIS WINS TWICE

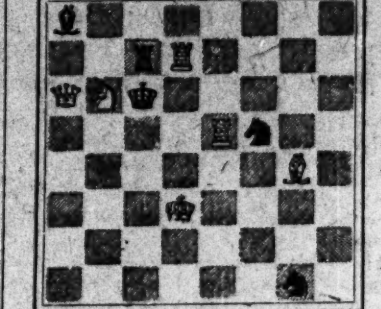
CINCINNATI, Ohio—St. Louis defeated Cincinnati, 9 to 4, in the first game yesterday, as a result of a slightly heavier hitting ability. The play was ragged in spots, with errors evenly divided. St. Louis won the second game from Cincinnati with ease by a 7 to 4 score, outlasting Cincinnati, 12 to 7. The scores by innings:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis..... 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Cincinnati..... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Pettis, Sherrill, Bayne and Clemens; Diller, Schupp and Clemens. Umpires—Diller, Schupp and Clemens. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis..... 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Cincinnati..... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Pettis, Sherrill, Bayne and Clemens; Marquard, Eller, Brenton, Napier and Wingo. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 265
By Sam Loyd
Black Pieces 5



White Pieces 6
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 266
By J. W. Harper
Northumberland, England
Sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor
Black Pieces 10

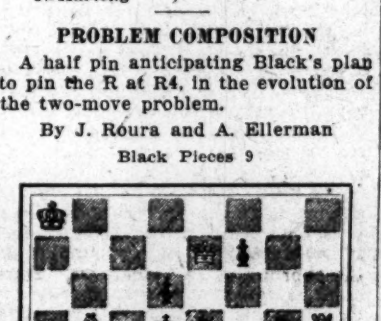


White Pieces 9
White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 265. R-Q4 R-Qh6
1. BxR R-K8
2. B-K8 R-B5
Prob. Comp. J. Hartong

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
A half pin anticipating Black's plan to pin the R at R4, in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By J. Roura and A. Ellerman
Black Pieces 9



White Pieces 7
White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES
The eighteenth congress of the Kent County Chess Association held at Broadstairs, England, was given an international hue by the entries of I. M. Ewe of Holland and Eugene Snosko-Borowsky, the Russian. First on the program came a rapid transit tournament of 41 players, won by Ewe with Snosko-Borowsky second, and a 26 board match between Canterbury and Thanet, won by the former, 15½-10½. Then followed the major tournament contested for in sections, known as the "group system," with the following results:

Secondary Section "A": I and II, M. Ewe and J. J. O'Hanlon; III, E. Snosko-Borowsky and J. A. Drevitt. Prizes were also given to A. J. Mates, R. E. Middleton and B. Sieghelm for their ties in the primary section.

Secondary Section "B": I, Sir G. A. Thomas; II, B. Sieghelm. "C": I, J. Knagier; II, C. Duffield. "D": I, F. Brown; II, P. W. Sergeant. "E": I, A. Lewis; II, A. M. Ewbank. "F": I, Mrs. Michell; II, Rev. A. W. Eville.

In the ladies' tournament Mrs. Solas and Mrs. Stevenson tied for first and second, with Miss Abraham in third place. The championship of the Liverpool Chess Club was won by Mr. P. R. Englund with an 8-1 score.

Mr. R. C. Griffith gave a simultaneous exhibition at the Working Boys' Club in the St. George Jewish settlement, winning 23, losing 1 and drawing 1.

Australia reports the New South Wales E. E. Queensland telegraphic match (after adjudication) as a win for the latter, 5½-4½.

The Tzecho-Slovakia championship tournament held at Prague resulted in a tie between Hrodzka and F. Trebyal, which is scheduled to be played off.

In a match at the Berlin, Germany, Chess Club F. Skimisch leads A. Tener, 4-2.

Little Sammy Raszewsky's second exhibition at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was given in the sporting goods rooms of the Strawbridge & Clothier department store. The crowd was immense and the conditions unfavorable when Sammy faced one of the strongest teams Philadelphia could produce, winning 12, drawing 7 and losing 1 to the state champion, Ruth. He is at present on a tour to the United States Pacific coast.

PHILADELPHIA WINS OVER RED SOX TWICE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	28	14	.667
New York	24	15	.615
Detroit	24	21	.533
Washington	20	21	.488
St. Louis	18	22	.453
Chicago	17	22	.436
Boston	14	19	.424
Philadelphia	14	24	.368

RESULTS MONDAY
Philadelphia 8, Boston 1 (first game)
Philadelphia 2, Boston 1 (second game)
Cleveland 6, Detroit 5 (first game)
Detroit 9, Cleveland 5 (second game)
St. Louis 14, Chicago 5 (first game)
Chicago 8, St. Louis 5 (second game)
New York 2, Washington 1 (first game)
Washington 1, New York 0 (second game)

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia
New York at Washington
St. Louis at Chicago
Cleveland at Detroit

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS DIVIDE

CHICAGO, Illinois—The first game, featured by loose playing by Chicago, was won by St. Louis, 14 to 5. Chicago outlived St. Louis, 12 to 8, but made three costly errors. Chicago won the second game, 8 to 5, although St. Louis led in hits, 16 to 11. The losers were rattled during the fourth and poor plays permitted Chicago's lead. The scores by innings:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis..... 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Chicago..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Davis and Severid; Kerr, Ponce, McWeeny, Hodge and Yarran. Umpires—Morley and Evans.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago..... 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
St. Louis..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Paber and Yarran; Burwell, Richmond, North, Palmer and Seaver. Umpires—Evans and Morley.

PHILADELPHIA WINS TWICE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia won 8 to 1 from Boston in the first game, by well distributed hits throughout the game and a successful grouping of hits in the fourth inning. Boston was able to score only in the first. Philadelphia won the second game, 2 to 1. Boston was held to two hits and Philadelphia to six.

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia..... 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Boston..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Perry and Perkins; Thorpe, Mahlen, Karr and Ruel. Umpires—Dineen and Connolly.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Boston..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Rommel and Perkins; Russell and Walters. Umpires—Connolly and Dineen.

NEW YORK DIVIDES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a close, well-played game, New York won from Washington, 2 to 1, in the first event yesterday. The contest was errorless on each side, but Jose Acosta was weak in the first few innings, whereas Warren Collins held Washington scoreless until the ninth. New York was unable to score in the second game, Washington winning, 1 to 0. George Mogridge held New York to two hits. The scores by innings:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Washington..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Collins and Schang; Acosta, Courtney and Garrity. Umpires—Owen and Chill.

CLEVELAND DIVIDES

DETROIT, Michigan—Cleveland won the first game, 6 to 5, after exciting free hitting play on both sides. Detroit

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THREE TRIPS WEEKLY
FROM CENTRAL WHARF
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Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M. Commencing June 6, four trips weekly, leave Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Tickets and information at wharf office, Port Hill 5000, or Fort Hill 5000, or Fort Hill 5000, or Fort Hill 5000.

PURDUE NINE LOSES TO WISCONSIN, 8 TO 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, LAFAYETTE, Indiana—The University of Wisconsin baseball team defeated the Purdue University nine here Saturday in a slow game, marred by a number of errors, by a score of 8 to 2. Wisconsin secured its runs by hitting opportunely the three pitchers that were used by the Old Gold and Black team. E. B. Wagner '22, who started the game for Purdue, was taken out by Coach Ward Lambert in the first of the fourth inning after he had allowed three men to get on base. F. D. Wallace '22, then began pitching and, after retired the Wisconsin team without allowing a run to be scored.

L. B. Paddock '23, pitching for Wisconsin, allowed seven hits to the Old Gold and Black, when with men on bases he was very effective and received good support throughout the game from his team mates. The hitting features of the game were five doubles, two of these were made by A. C. Elliot '25, of the Wisconsin team. Wisconsin

SINGLE TAX AND
WORLD PROBLEMS

Manager of Campaign in State of
Oregon Declares Doctrine of
Henry George Would Solve
Difficulties and Stop Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — "While the world stands with business activity, production and progress impaired—all three caught between the upper and nether millstones of a crushing and oppressive taxation system—it is too indifferent or too ignorant to look about and take the step that would solve all its problems—single tax," declared J. R. Hermann, manager of the Oregon Single Tax League, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Hermann led the recent campaign for a single tax amendment to the Oregon state Constitution and spoke to Boston single taxers in the course of a speaking tour on his way to Washington for conference.

The placing on the ballot of the constitutional amendment in Oregon, Mr. Hermann declared, was the first time that the doctrine of Henry George, exactly as he conceived and expounded it, and without any change or concession or disguise, has been submitted to any electorate on any ballot. In the west, he said, the farmers and laborers are uniting, and the Farmer-Labor Party of Oregon adopted single tax as a plank in its platform. Labor stands for single tax, Mr. Hermann said, pointing out that the state Federation of Labor taxed each member 5 cents for the campaign.

Proposed Amendment

The proposed amendment to the Constitution Mr. Hermann quoted as providing that "from July 1, 1921 to July 1, 1925, all revenues for maintenance of state, municipal and district government shall be raised from a tax upon the value of land irrespective of improvements in or on it, and thereafter the full rent value of land, irrespective of improvements, shall be taken for the maintenance of government and such other purposes as the people may direct." This amendment was defeated 37,380 to 147,000, but, Mr. Hermann said, the work for its re-submission is being forward greatly aided by the awakened interest of the 1920 campaign.

Asked whether it was not indifference to and ignorance of single tax, rather than animosity, that its proponents had to meet, Mr. Hermann replied in the affirmative. He said that analysis of the vote cast in the Oregon election revealed that the measure was not restricted to class, large vote being cast in some of the wealthier districts and small in poorer sections, and vice versa. The vote diminished the further away from the center of the campaign, he said, proving that the people must be reached and urged to study the simple proposition.

Affect on Business

"There are 65 square miles in Portland, Oregon," said Mr. Hermann, when asked to suggest how the single tax would serve to solve the present unemployment and business torpor. "One-half of this is vacant. Rent is high and living conditions are congested. Police power is necessary to prevent wholesale evictions. Lumberjacks and building workers are in bread lines and the primitive forests of Oregon stand untouched just outside the city limits. Taxes on buildings are prohibitive, and the prices of buildings and materials to build them are too high. Materials are monopolized. Put a tax on the land and you put the forests to work, you give incentive to building on the vacant land and you lift the burden of taxation which is pressing down on the essentials of building and industry."

"Land values scientifically register the privilege the individual enjoys from the community. By taking rent for community purposes, the individual is allowed full possession of the product of his labor, since he is not taxed according to his ability to pay. The community of which he is a member is a stock company and will receive that value which is the point product of all. The single tax will stop the community from confiscating the property of the individual and stop the individual from appropriating the property of the community."

Man's Rights

Land values, Mr. Hermann pointed out, were created by man who has every right to realize from soil benefits. The soil and toll are the fundamentals underlying the affairs of the world and once equitably distributed they would go away with so-called labor troubles and wars. Every war has been primarily for land influence, he said, but apply taxation properly and you remove the argument and danger of war.

In conclusion, Mr. Hermann quoted as significant a statement made by Robert Morris, one of the fathers of the Constitution, in a report to Congress in 1782 and in which he said: "A large proportion of America is the property of landholders. They monopolize it without cultivation; they are for the most part at no expense either of money or personal service to defend it, and keeping the price higher than otherwise it would be, they impede the settlement and culture of the country. A land tax, therefore, would have the salutary operation of an agrarian law without the inequity. It would relieve the indigent and aggrandise the State by bringing property (land) into the hands of those who would use it for the benefit of society."

FIRE UNDERWRITERS
AND HOUSING INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Lockwood committee on housing will resume today its search into the fire insurance situation, which it is claimed has added millions of dollars to the cost of building, through the operations of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters and the Fire Insurance Exchange. Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the committee, says he is now prepared to show that the refusal of the stock companies to permit the mutual companies to do business here has tended to raise the rates tremendously, as the mutual companies, by returning a large share of the profits to their policyholders, approximating 25 per cent of the premiums, force lower rates. He also expects to investigate the charges of stock gambling by the companies, with the money received from premiums, instead of investment, and of unnecessary expenses and "unrevealed profits" of the various companies, amounting in some cases to one-quarter of their entire income from premiums.

The need of legislation to govern the sources of expense to the real estate owner will be emphasized in this part of the investigation. Mr. Untermyer contends that if the various fire insurance companies are required to invest a percentage of their cash receipts in real estate mortgages instead of using it to stimulate speculation by call or short time loans, the housing situation will speedily become greatly relieved and insurance rates will become much lower, the estimates ranging from 10 per cent to 33 per cent. Further reduction will be obtained, he stated, by legislation forbidding the present system of the Fire Insurance Exchange in licensing brokers, permitting them to charge double commissions in consideration of their agreement to do business with none but members of the exchange.

NON-UNION CREW
TO BE REPLACED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Munson company's steamship Huron, after completing 300 miles of her trip in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has returned here, ostensibly for water, but in reality on account of the incompetence of her non-union firemen, it was stated by Frank P. Munson, president of the line. A new crew will be recruited at once and the voyage resumed as soon as possible, probably within a day or two.

Union officials greeted the news as proof that the strikebreakers were not fit to hold licenses, and stated that they intended to ascertain whether the provisions of the law were being enforced in regard to the licensing of marine officers and engineers. The Huron was formerly the German liner Friedrich der Grosse.

The union officers also stated that the probability of settlement of the strike was still remote, though the details of the vote on the compromise offered by Secretary Davis and the Shipping Board had not yet been tabulated, as the temper of the men showed unwillingness to yield in any particular. This was clearly brought out at a joint mass meeting of the various trades involved at Webster Hall yesterday morning.

ELECTRIC LIGHT
CONGRESS OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans for the launching of an electric light and power development program to be nation-wide in scope will be discussed at the forty-fourth annual convention of the National Electric Light Association, which opened at the Drake Hotel here yesterday with a number of committee meetings. The general sessions of the convention begin today. Electrification of steam roads, national power development and plans for the connection of the electric resources of the nation into powerful distributing systems will occupy the attention of the delegates during the four days' session. Martin J. Insull, president of the National Electric Light Association and vice-president of the Middle West Utilities Company, will deliver the opening address.

GIRLS TAUGHT SELLING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Actual experience behind counters in the big department stores will be afforded girls in the city high schools here under an arrangement just concluded between school and store officials. Pupils will be sent to the stores as a part of the school course in salesmanship, spending alternate weeks in the stores and in school. During the weeks that they are working they will be paid \$10 or \$12 according to their experience and at the end of the course will be given a permanent position if desired.

PAYMENTS TO THE RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Payments so far made to the railroads by the treasury under terms of the Transportation Act covering reimbursements of deficits during federal control and as guaranty payments total \$404,949,233. In addition to this, \$196,503,220 has been paid to the roads for loans from the \$300,000,000 revolving fund.

VETERANS' OFFICIAL

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—Lieut. Frederick B. Hart of Chicago has been appointed recorder-in-chief of the National Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, according to an announcement here yesterday by F. J. Breckbill, commander-in-chief of the order.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING
ON THE INCREASE

Congress Informed by Treasury
Department That Lack of En-
forcement Officers Threatens
Effectiveness of Volstead Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Huge quantities of contraband liquor are being smuggled successfully into the United States through Atlantic seaports, due to the inability of an inadequate staff of customs agents to cope with the situation, Congress is advised by Treasury Department officials.

Customs officials from the various Atlantic seaports report that the liquor smuggling is steadily assuming a graver aspect, adding new dangers to the effectiveness of the Volstead law. Handicapped by lack of numbers, customs agents are redoubling their efforts to check the amount of whisky and other liquors finding their way into the interior, without success. Congress now has before it recommendations from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for increases in the number of agents stationed on the Atlantic seaboard. In view of the increase in smuggling, speedy action is being urged upon Congress to make funds immediately available.

Whisky smugglers, it is said, are practically "snapping their fingers at the law," realizing that the government agents are sorely handicapped. Liquor is being brought into the country in broad daylight, every possible means being employed by the "blockade runners" to evade the law. It is understood that a fleet of small sized vessels is engaged in running the blockade, finding it comparatively easy to slip into unprotected inlets and harbors all along the coast. Owing to the many duties that are imposed upon the customs agents in the large ports, it is impossible for the department to release a sufficient number of men to guard these places of entry.

Despite the handicaps which confront the force, large quantities of illicit whisky brought from abroad have been seized in such ports as New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Norfolk. But the seizures, it is reported, are small in comparison to the volume of liquor that is escaping the vigilant eye of customs officials.

Congress is likely to take some appropriate action within the next few weeks to provide means of spreading a dragnet for contraband whisky ships. The matter is being brought to the attention of prohibition leaders in both houses, and to the notice of the appropriations committees. Since the war the customs business of the United States has increased to such an extent that Congress is ready to allow larger appropriations for the employment of additional agents.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"LE CŒUR DISPOSE"
ACTED IN LONDONBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"Le Cœur Dispose," by Francis de Croisset, presented by Charles R. Hays at the Princess Theatre, London. The cast:

Madame Florio.....Madame Dehon
M. Paillet.....M. Malavert
Madame Miran.....Madame Lely
M. Charville.....M. Mondon
M. Housier.....M. Severin
M. Paillet.....M. Mondon
M. Housier.....M. Severin

LONDON, England.—Mr. Charles B. Cochran, following upon Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt, brings from Paris the Princess' two young French players, André Brulé and Madeleine Lely, who have been winning there the golden opinions of audiences, especially in the plays of Henri Batille.

The last named, indeed, now finds it difficult to dissociate André Brulé from certain of his works—so perfectly is the dramatist's conception realized by the actor, already, in Batille's opinion, a great comedian, observant, careful, supple, and strong. "I know few actors," he wrote recently, "who bring such deep penetration to the study of a rôle, and conform so scrupulously to the exigencies of a character." Such words, coming from such a critic, are very high praise, and some would have preferred, in consequence, to see André Brulé make his first London appearance in a work from Batille's pen.

This, however, he did not do. The play selected for the opening night was Francis de Croisset's "Le Cœur Dispose," a somewhat thin comedy, nearly touching farce at times, and protracted by long conversational bouts that, less wittily written and less competently interpreted, might have caused the play to fizzle out into a failure instead of, in the end, pleasing every one.

This is the story. Miran Charville, a volcanic and explosive old gentleman, having settled down in his country house, wishes to secure a good husband for his daughter, Hélène, who is beset by undesirable suitors. The young lady, being a woman of taste, cares for none of them, but is almost ready to engage herself to one, a widower, Baron Housier, not for reasons of the heart, but because she has fallen in love with his little eight-year-old son, Georges, and wishes to be a mother to him. Her father, meanwhile, has just engaged a new secretary, Robert Levaltier, adroit, capable and ambitious, who, as soon as he has familiarized himself with his employer's affairs, discovers that the Baron is involved in a plan to cheat Miran Charville over a big financial deal. This nefarious scheme and the marriage upon which it depends, the new secretary—for the girl's sake, who is ready to love—discovers, and does, in the end, bring to a successful conclusion; yet he remains wholly out of favor with the family whose interests he so wholeheartedly serves.

For this, however, he has only himself to blame; he is altogether too outspoken, high-handed, tactless and overbearing. His methods have alienated the father, and Hélène—though gradually realizing that she has at her side a man of caliber very different from those about her—misunderstands his motives and remains aloof. The sudden unmasking of Housier and the breaking of her engagement throws all the household into confusion. The secretary, still in part misunderstood, is about to leave his post, when, at the last moment, a common friend of the younger people, Paillet, the kindly sculptor, brings them together. Levaltier leaves his post nevertheless, but his last words to Hélène, as he goes, are "Je reviens," "I am back," and so does she, that he will make the promise good, and that all will be well ere long.

André Brulé, as the irrepressible secretary, justified Henri Batille's encomium. He made acceptable a not too clearly drawn character, and showed himself a most finished player—easy, alert, and mercurial—the master of a polished technique, and having at command many nuances of stage expression.

Almost equally admirable was the acting of the other man of the cast. Their work disarmed criticism, and proved once more that, at this comedy of manners, broadening occasionally to farce, the French player eclipses the Englishman. Your Gaul is so completely self-conscious; he puts such zest, verve, and even sublimity into his work; he has such command of facial expression, such variety of fluid gesture, and he plays so cleverly into his stage fellow's hands, that duller scenes are lifted into interest, and mere insipidities become thoroughly amusing.

Despite the title of the comedy, the ladies in "Le Cœur Dispose" have not the same opportunity as the men; but Madeleine Lely, though not, it seems, gifted as yet with quite the finished technique of her partner, looked very beautiful, and played with an ease and grace that delighted everybody. Very attractive also was Mme. Dehon's study of a gracious and lovable French lady.

Other plays in their repertoire—we are promised "L'Épervier," "Arène Lupin," and "Cœur de Moineau"—will probably give Madeleine Lely and her fellow actresses larger opportunity.

PASADENA PLAYS HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, California.—The second session of the summer art colony, under auspices of the Pasadena Community Playhouse Association, will open June 27, with a faculty headed by Dr. Richard Burton, former president of the Drama League of America. He will conduct the course in practical play writing. Other classes in play construction, dramatic interpretation, dancing and pantomime, costume design and community music

will be organized by Frayne Williams, Louise Pinkney Sooy, Hope Knapp and Arthur Farwell. The final week of the session, the art colonists will produce "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," by Beaumont and Fletcher under direction of Mr. Williams, formerly head of the Literary Theater, Hampstead, London. The primary purpose of this activity is to improve public taste for better entertainment along community lines.

"MAJOR BARBARA"
AT THE EVERYMANBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"Major Barbara," by Bernard Shaw, at the Everyman Theater, Hampstead, London. The cast:

Lady Britomart Underhaft.....Margaret Carter
Stephen Underhaft.....Leslie J. Banks
Morrison.....Douglas Jefferies
Barbara Underhaft.....Dorothy Maestling
Sarah Underhaft.....Pamela Drake
Charles Lomax.....William Armstrong
Adolphus Cusins.....Polly Aymer
Andrew Underhaft.....Nicholas Hannen
Rummy Mitchens.....Clara Greet
Snobby Price.....Harold Scott
Jenny Hill.....Hazel Jones
Shirley.....Evelyn Wills
Bill Walker.....George Hayes
Mrs. Baines.....Marjorie Gahlan
Bilton.....Douglas Jefferies

LONDON, England.—Seen once more, after an interval of some 15 years, during which it had not been performed in London, "Major Barbara" strikes one as a play which, with much in it that is amusing and much that is interesting, falls considerably below its author's highest standard. We look at Shaw from a different angle from that of 1905. Then, though by no means a new or unknown writer, he was only just beginning to impress himself on a wide circle of people outside the theater and its analogues. What he wrote was often novel and always striking, and we were persuaded by the brilliance of his pen into too high an estimate of the profundity of his thought. When we went to one of his plays, we tended to be interested in it, less as drama pure and simple than as the exposition of a philosophy.

Now, however, that his points of view have lost their novelty, we—or most of us—have decided that though he is a critic who is often penetrating, often perverse, and nearly always witty, he has made no great contribution to the world's permanent stock of ideas; and, on the other hand, that he is a dramatist of extraordinary ability, whose plays are quite likely to keep a place on the stage by virtue of their dramatic qualities alone—their witty dialogue, the excellence of their form, and their clever if partial characterization—as long as those of Congreve or Sheridan.

We have come, therefore, to be interested not in his plays as the convenient vehicle of his ideas, but in his ideas as ingredients of his plays. We admit that these ingredients help to give the plays their savor and distinction, but we do not set such store by them that we welcome them even if they are so lavishly present as to distort the artistic proportions of the whole.

In "Major Barbara" those proportions are to some extent distorted, though not to such an extent as in some of the later plays. And they are distorted precisely by the dramatist's excessive emphasis on the idea with which the play is concerned. There are long tracts of argumentative dialogue which hold up the action in a way not warranted by their intrinsic value.

That the conflict of two moralities, that of power and that of love, is not an idea of which Shaw can claim the invention is no reason against his use of it. The ideas which have become commonplace are a very proper subject for art. But their universality demands for them a large, poetic treatment and Shaw's treatment of this one in "Major Barbara" is rather prosaic. Nor is the Shawian paradox that black is white stated with the convincingness which, momentary and illusive as it is, is the one justification of paradox. One is constantly surprised by the way in which the people on the stage are affected and nonplussed by argument, of which one falls oneself to see the cogency. And apart from all this, there are passages of mere fatness in "Major Barbara," notably in the first act, which are not found in Shaw's best plays.

For the ineffectual moments in the Everyman performance of the play, however, the acting was to some extent responsible. The play was not very well cast. Mr. Nicholas Hannen, who usually takes parts of a whimsical and poetic humor, failed to convey the strength of the millionaire cannon-founder; while Miss Margaret Carter, acting Lady Britomart as though she were a character of Pinner's or Somerset Maugham's, was rather out of the Shawian picture. Mr. William Armstrong was another case of a good actor in the wrong place. One has seen him admirable in very diverse parts, but the ineffable Charles Lomax was not one of them. On the other hand Mr. Felix Aymer added another to the laurels of which he has gathered so many during the Shaw season, by the level humor of his Adolphus Cusins, and humor of a less sophisticated kind was very satisfyingly supplied by Miss Clara Greet as Mrs. Baines. Mr. Harold Scott, Miss Greet, within her range, is an accomplished actress, and Mr. Scott is better every time one sees him. He tends to exaggerate in gesture, but that is a fault on the right side; one is getting a little tired of studied impassivity on the stage; and he has the great and not too common virtue of flexibility. Lastly, there was Miss Dorothy Maestling as Barbara, and she was

very good indeed. Miss Maestling is an actress of quality and she might be great in tragedy. She plays very quietly—indeed she sometimes carries quietness to the point of inaudibility—but she has the art of suggesting hidden fires. She has great dignity and a voice of extraordinary sweetness.

ELLEN TERRY IN
SHAKESPEARE FETEBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is very right that on April 23 the genius of Shakespeare should be honored, but whether it is most fittingly honored by the performance, not of one of the great plays in its entirety, but of a series of selected scenes, is open to question. At the Everyman Theater no less than ten such scenes were played, varied by some attractive singing of Shakespearean songs by Lady Maud Warrender and the recitation of "Not marble nor the gilded monuments," by Mr. Fisher White, got up to look as nearly as possible like the Bard himself. The result was rather a restless evening. One had hardly got in rapport with the stage, before the curtain was down and the lights were up and one was asked to adjust one's self to something new.

On the other hand this kaleidoscopic program did give one an extraordinarily vivid sense of the poet's unparalleled range; for one was carried from fairy to broad farce, from high tragedy to exquisitely pointed comedy, from romance to realism, and in every atmosphere there was satisfaction and delight. Interest centered, of course, in the appearance of Miss Ellen Terry as Portia. It was a wonderful rendering, making one realize once more how indisputable is her claim to rank as the greatest English actress of her time. Every intonation and every gesture carried conviction. It all seemed so natural and yet in reality was so carefully studied—studied till art had been made indistinguishable from nature. There is a sort of joyousness about Miss Terry's acting which comes from perfect mastery. It is as though while lesser players can only do what the stage will let them, she can do with the stage what she will. She made her colleagues seem a little amateurish, or at any rate a little inexperienced, though to this statement an important exception must be made. Mr. Tom Heeswood's performance of Shylock was very fine. He chose the modern way and made of the Jew a character from which it is impossible to withhold sympathy so that at the last one almost felt that he was the victim of injustice. Whether this corresponds with Shakespeare's intention, is a question, that may be left out of account, it is an undeniably interesting reading, and Mr. Heeswood gave full value to it.

Another notable piece of acting was that of Miss Gertrude Kingston as Beatrice. It had all the wit and verve, the petulance and the little hints of passionate undercurrents that the part demands. Miss Kingston is an actress of whom one can say little. On the whole the regular company of the theater showed up very well beside their distinguished visitors. Mr. Felix Aymer as the Duke in the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" played with the quiet distinction which has made his acting in the Shaw plays so excellent. Mr. Brember Wills was exquisitely absurd and pompous as the Prince of Aragon in the scene of the choosing of the caskets from the same play. Here it was Miss Dorothy Maestling who played Portia, and though she had little to say, she contrived to be at once dignified and enigmatic in a very effective way. As Grumio, Mr. Harold Scott showed that he understood that Shakespeare meant his clowns to be played clownishly and that Elizabethan fooling was a rough and tumble business.

It cannot be said that Mr. Nicholas Hannen and Miss Muriel Pratt were altogether the Romeo and Juliet of one's imagining. Their acting lacked quality, and Miss Pratt's at any rate, was too essentially modern. But they both showed that they realized the nature of blank verse, and that two actors of the new generation should do this is of welcome portent. There is a growing revolt against the bad habit of speaking blank verse as nearly as possible as though it were prose. It would seem that this result is having an effect on the stage itself. If players wish to honor Shakespeare they could find no better way than by restoring the rhythm and majesty of his mighty line.

Stuart Walker has opened his fifth season of dramatic repertory at the Murat Theater, Indianapolis, Indiana, with "The Wolf." George Gaul has returned to the company after an absence of two years. This season the Stuart Walker Company includes such actors as Blanche Yurka, McKay Morris, Regina Wallace, George Gaul, Tom Powers, Beatrice Maude, Margaret Mower, Elizabeth Patterson, Judith Lowry, John Wray, George Sommes, Lael Davis, Edgar Stihl, Lillian Ross, Arvid Paulson, and Marjorie Vennegut. In addition to his regular players, Mr. Walker announces that he has secured several visiting stars for short engagements. The plays selected for the past two seasons in New York and London. Mr. Walker will present a series of special matinees of plays by Shaw, St. John Ervine, Besier, and Maeterlinck. There will also be new plays by Sacha Guitry, Miss Samuel Ford, and Harvey O'Higgins, Saml Merwin and Miss Peggy Wood, and Stuart Walker. The special settings for the Walker company are designed by Frank Zimmerer and James W. Reynolds.

GREEK THEATER AT
SYRACUSEBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, Sicily.—Until you have seen "Julius Caesar," for example, in London, Paris and Berlin, it is difficult to realize what an enormous influence staging has on a play. In London, Shakespeare is generally overloaded with draperies; in Paris, even at the Odeon, his plays are shallow, misunderstood, and poorly staged; in Berlin, at Reinhardt's new theater, he is the greatest dramatist of the last 1000 years.

Until you had seen the works of Æschylus in the Greek Theater of Syracuse you might have said that Shakespeare was the greatest dramatist the world had ever seen, but I doubt if you would maintain this point of view after witnessing the performances of the "Chœphoræ" in the same theater as Æschylus himself, saw them over 2000 years ago. The whole of the Orestean Trilogy has recently been given at Cambridge, but the "Orestea" at Cambridge is a very different affair to even one part of the "Orestea" in the open-air theater at Syracuse.

The stage is an open space of cypresses and rocks quarried in the live stone near the sea. Near it are gardens and orange groves, olives, and vineyards. Color, we have from the wild flowers that carpet the stage, from the cypresses, from the blue sky of Sicily, and from the sun, that lends vivid tints to the dulled and most ordinary of objects. The old stone tiers can accommodate 50,000 spectators, and yet the audience has no more difficulty in hearing than it would in an ordinary cloister, so well did the Greeks understand acoustic properties.

Not many dramatists have ever had such wonderful natural staging as this. In one part of the stage is a reddish building, the palace where Orestes slays Ægisthus. Elsewhere is a cavern where comes Electra, the sister of Orestes, who has been made a slave by Ægisthus after her father's assassination, and paths winding between the rocks and the cypresses allow of the most natural exits and entrances in the world. The actors are all, it is said, Sicilians, the direct descendants of the actors who performed before Æschylus, Simonides, and Pindar in this very theater in the days when Syracuse was a flourishing and fashionable Greek colony. The Sicilian folk songs that are sung between the five acts of "Chœphoræ" might well have been sung by Greek shepherds on these hills 500 years before the Christian era.

It is this atmosphere which makes Æschylus seem so real to us, and it is his restraint and simplicity which enable us to believe that this ancient drama is really a Sicilian drama of today. There is not a sentence which seems unreal or unconvincing. The moment when Orestes hesitates to carry out the sentence on his own mother, Clytemnestra, to avenge his father, Agamemnon, and when his friend, Pylades, speaks for the first and last time in the whole play, reminding Orestes that the gods have ordered her destruction, is one of the most dramatic moments imaginable, and the actors rose well to the occasion. The "Chœphoræ" ends with Orestes in the toils of his own remorse, and it is only in the third part of the trilogy, the "Eumenides," that we see his atonement and his escape from the Furies, his marriage to Hermione, and the marriage of his friend Pylades to his sister Electra. We shall have to wait until next year for the third part of the trilogy.

The first part of the trilogy, the "Agamemnon," was given in this theater in 1914, and was very successful; of the success of the "Chœphoræ," despite the difficulties of exchanges and passports, there can be no doubt; and one may therefore hope that after the "Eumenides" next year an effort will be made to give us the whole trilogy at once. Of this year's performances one can make but little criticism, unless it is to express regret that the all-important choruses, which were excellent, were hidden away behind the cypresses lest they should take up too much room in the orchestra. Perhaps some means will be found of altering this.

Rather to the surprise of those who remember Greek plays at school or not, the performances at Syracuse are given in Italian, and there can be little doubt as to the wisdom of this step. Professor Romagnoli gives us a rather free but very beautiful translation, so that nine-tenths of the audience were able to follow the drama word by word, while the whole action gained in force and power, and nothing was missed by these Sicilians, who have grown up in the Greek tradition, who know their Æschylus and who insist that the works of Sophocles, Euripides and one knows not how many more playwrights of old were performed in this theater, around which they have played as children.

Children might have sounded better, and have been more in keeping with the stern unswerving morality of Æschylus, but Italian was more in keeping with the vineyards, the goats, the snow-topped Ætna which towers in the distance. And perhaps the representation of the many different nations who were there will have learnt a little of the effectiveness of simplicity, for nothing could have been more effective and nothing more simple than the drama of Æschylus as it was performed in the theater of Syracuse. The theaters of the world owe a debt to the organizers of these performances.

"MME. SANS-GÊNE"
AGAIN IN PARISBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—For any actress to succeed the great Rejane, certainly one of the supreme artists of this generation, is a formidable task. For a music-hall vedette to take up one of the most famous of Rejane's rôles is positively audacious. Mme. Rejane, greatly as she was aided by her temperance, doing instinctively the right thing, swayed by her feelings, was nevertheless technically equipped as few actresses are. She possessed a wonderful virtuosity. There seems, then, no ejaculation of amazement too strong for the news that a girl totally ignorant of stagecraft, a girl who had hitherto been content to strut about in a big feathered hat, sing a silly song, and perform a typical music hall dance in a dazle revue, should have the ambition to step into the shoes of Rejane!

All of us who have been privileged to see Rejane were shocked. And yet it became necessary to go to see Mlle. Mistinguett make her appearance on the legitimate stage in Paris in "Madame Sans-Gêne," the play and the part that Rejane had made famous. Any other actress, however distinguished, would have taken the rôle, in Paris at any rate, with hesitation. Not so Mlle. Mistinguett! She assumed the character with as much assurance as if she had been acting all her life. There was, after all, something fetching in this utter unconsciousness. One went to see Mlle. Mistinguett make her début in no particularly friendly frame of mind. One expected failure. How could it be otherwise?

It is all the more interesting and extraordinary, then, that one must honestly register the opinion that Mlle. Mistinguett has succeeded. The fact suggests a reflection. How many Mistinguetts are wasting real talents on music hall theatres? Of course it does not follow that Mistinguett could do well in anything else. It is certainly true that she is specially suited to this part. Has it been observed how the present-day tendency is further and further away from acting in the proper sense of the word, and toward supplying actors and actresses with parts that they can play in remaining themselves?

She has above all resisted the temptation of trying to imitate Rejane. No interpretation could be more dissimilar. Rejane played in the piece which Sardou wrote for her with distinction and dignity, in spite of her sense of fun. As the landress who became the wife of one of the revolutionary soldiers, and afterward when Napoleon rose to supreme power found herself married to a marshal—still retaining her homely ways at Court—Rejane was droll, but she did not exaggerate. One laughed as one laughs at comedy. Mlle. Mistinguett takes it in another key. One laughs as one laughs at farce. She certainly has the raucous voice (which Rejane had not) and the familiar manners that conquered Napoleon when the haughty ladies of his Court complained of the landress-duchesse. But she does not fall when she has to show the essential goodness and good sense of her character. It would in these passages be obviously unfair to compare her with her predecessor, but at any rate she showed sincerity and understanding. In short, Mlle. Mistinguett has suddenly proved that she is a high-class actress and is capable of developing into a really noteworthy and original player.

It may be noted that this is by no means the first time a well-known music hall star has done well on the stage proper. Mr. Antoine, the famous manager, tried the experiment several times (and always with success) of inducing low comedians to act in Molière plays.

It is at the Theatre de la Porte Saint Martin that Mlle. Mistinguett is now drawing crowded houses nightly to see her in a "straight" part. She would be well advised to stick to her new profession, for with more experience she will in certain rôles develop into an actress of exceptional gifts.

THE PLACE OF THE
DANCE IN DRAMASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The debt of the American theater to visiting companies of dancers is incalculable," Mrs. Beatrice Morton told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, "and one that the average theatergoer little realizes. In fact, many people have tried to convince me that the Russian ballets, Isadora Duncan's dancers, and others were but a novelty—that they brought no permanent influence into the American theater. But people who think that are blind to subtle changes in the theater. As a matter of fact, the influence of these artists on American productions has been great. They have caused no national ballet to be formed, to be sure, and resulted in no one company that specializes in dance dramas. But instead of any one such concrete result, their influence has permeated the entire theater."

"This influence has affected the actor infinitely as well as the productions in which he appears. He has learned from the dance artists the value of subtle posturing, of fluid movement. The result has been that many American actors are seriously studying dancing—not alone for the muscular training, but for the understanding it brings of music and design. Those of us who have been working for years on dancing with no idea of ultimately allying ourselves with the theater except in concert programs, or such productions as Miss Anglin's, now have many opportuni-

ties open to us. We can train young actors—helping them to supplement their art with ours; we can go on concert tours—there is a growing demand for programs of classic dances throughout the country—but most important, it seems to me, we can build up large schools of people trained in classic traditions and fitted to step with little additional training into pageants or classic revivals."

Mrs. Morton's work is better known to producers than to the general public, except for occasional public recitals and the direction of pageants in the summer. The importance of her work was first recognized by Margaret Anglin and Maurice Browne, who had three of her dancers appear in "Iphigenia in Aulis," recently performed here. "Careful research and study of sculpture and painting are all that is really necessary for one interested in dancing," Mrs. Morton said, "but regular practice with a group is essential for the best results. One of the finest assets that classic dancing gives is group consciousness, a feeling for composition in a unit on the stage."

"The best actors have always studied posturing, of course, and to a certain extent, dancing. But it is only in the past few years, since the incursion of the foreign companies of dance artists, that a study of dancing has become so important a part of the actor's equipment."

"I have spoken entirely of the effect on the individual, but that is natural, for the effect on productions is apparent. 'Clair de Lune' and 'Deburau' make the most striking demands on their interpreters in the way of dance movements, but in a smaller way many current productions make requirements of their actors that dance training best fits them to fill."

MASSACHUSETTS
PILGRIM PAGEANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—The Pilgrim pageant, which is to be given under the auspices of the State of Massachusetts this summer, is to be called "The Pilgrim Spirit." The scenario is now being completed by Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard University. It is to be in five episodes and 20 scenes. Lyrics are to be written for this pageant by Mrs. Josephine Peabody Marks, Herman Hagedorn, E. A. Robinson and Robert Frost. Music is to be composed by George W. Chadwick, Henry F. Gilbert, Chalmers Clinton, Arthur Foe, Edgar Stillman Kelly and Leo Sowerby. Mr. Clifton is to conduct the orchestra. The lighting of the performances, which are to be given on moonlight nights when the tide is high in the early evening, is to be in charge of Maurice Peyea. Rollo Peters is designing the costumes, and is art director of the production.

The action of the pageant is to begin with the coming in boats of the Vikings and other early explorers to the shores of New England. The life of the Pilgrims in England, Holland and America will be depicted in various bits of action and in ensemble scenes. The story is to show the influence of the Pilgrims on the history of the United States, with a vision of the future, bringing in all the states for the finale. There are to be 1200 persons in the pageant, and 300 in the chorus. A hundred horses are to be used. The pageant is to be given on the shore with Plymouth Rock in the center of the action. The seats will be built on Cole's hill. The dates of the performances, which are to be given in three groups of four, are: July 13, 14, 15, 16; July 30, August 1, 2, 3; August 10, 11, 12, 13.

THEATRICAL

"One of the plays all lovers of the theatre should see and see again."—N. Y. Times.
Ruth Chatterton "BARRIE" AT HIS BEST. N. Y. Herald.
Mary Rose "AT HIS BEST" N. Y. Herald.
Selt Lake City, Utah, May 30-June 1; Ogden, Utah, June 2-6; Reno, Nev., June 9; San Francisco, June 9-15.

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TREMONT THEATRE. Evens, at 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25c. SEATS \$2.
COHAN'S COMEDIANS. THE O'BRIEN GIRL. By the authors of "MARRY" with an ALL STAR COHAN CO.
SHUBERT. Photo Beach 6232. Seats also at Little Big. All Box Office Prices.
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GEO. M. COHAN'S PRODUCTION

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Last Week. Mats. Thursday & Saturday

Little Old New York

By Rida Johnson Young

CLARE KUMMER'S Best Play, ROLAND YOUNG'S Best Work in

Rollo's Wild Oat

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Thurs. 8:30 n. p. Evens, 8:30 Mats. Friday and Sat. 2:30

"THE MERCHANT OF
VENICE" IN BERLINBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—When Max Reinhardt turned Berlin's biggest circus building into a theater large enough to hold 3000 persons, he made many enemies in the artistic world which is more prone than ever today to regard the theatre intime as the best possible medium of expression.

The division of the vast space at the actors' disposal into back stage, middle stage and arena, rendered distinct from one another by three shallow steps, refutes those critics who complain of only broad effects being possible. In the recent performance of "The Merchant of Venice" considerable use has been made of opportunities given to shut off the back stage entirely, either by filling it with compact masses of scenery or by drawing heavy curtains across it. Reinhardt, returned for a short season to the scene of his early triumphs, has once more achieved a brilliant success.

This "Merchant of Venice," played as a rollicking farce, embodies the spirit of what must have been one of the gayest cities of medieval Europe, filled with light, laughter and color, the strains of hidden music against a background of blue and gold, glinting in the sunlight or blooming in fantastic peaks against the evening sky when Chinese lanterns swing from the Rialto.

The trial scene takes place in the arena, in the midst of the audience rising tier above tier about what was once the sand floor of the circus. It is here that Shylock comes into his own. Here, too, is the secret of the whole achievement. Shylock is the Jew as Berlin regards him, a cruel conception, albeit from the point of view of the actor, Werner Krauss, a magnificent one. The tip of a tufted red beard, greasy to the point of horror in a smeared and stained black talar, flat-footed though swift of movement, stammering though quick of speech, his grief is more noisy than tragic, his brutality more apparent than his dignity.

The Gobboes are buffoons, of a sprightly humor that has caught the spirit of what merry England must have desired from the Shakespearean clown. The willful charm of Portia and this Shylock redolent of garlic and the Ghetto are, if history be read right, Shakespearean too. It is a tribute to tradition that Reinhardt has entrusted another of his more famous actors with the part two or three nights a week, Eugen Klopfer, whose Shylock is gray-haired, and fraught with the crushing grief of a race.

THEATRICAL
NEW YORK

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Garick 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
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"Nice People"

EMPIRE 47th St. W. of B'way. Evens at 8:15

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

LAST 3 WEEKS

ETHEL AND JOHN

THE HOME FORUM

Sir Hugh Lane

He always took delight in the company of children. Mr. Dermot O'Brien, talking of his Dublin troubles, said, "He felt the way he was treated, and yet he had a sort of frivolity that helped him. He would come into our house vexed and fumed and out of heart. And then, perhaps, the children would come in and call to him, and he would romp with them and roll over on the floor for half an hour and then he would suddenly jump up and remember he had an appointment, and would try to smooth his frock coat." He was always doing these little kindnesses. I remember asking a poet's child which of his father's guests, and they were many, "gentle and simple," he liked best. He thought for a minute and said, "Do you know Mr. Lane? He gave me half a crown."

But almost every day brought its guests. I was saying to his cousin, Ida Cunningham, the other day how I had urged him, and have ever wished I had done so with more insistence, to go to Rodin for a bust; . . . He could easily have arranged it, she said, for he had told her one day that he was busy unpacking in the cellars any bits of bronze he possessed because Rodin himself was coming to visit him that day.

I had sent a note on I forget what small matter, to Ellen Terry, and it happened it was not given to her for some days, on one late afternoon, and she hurried to Lindsey House in her sudden gracious way to explain and bring the answer. Hugh was out, he had gone to Mr. Steer's studio, and I sent to tell him of our visitor and he hurried in, delighted to pay his homage to one he so much admired and had never met. He showed her the treasures of the house and when she was leaving he took from a cabinet a crystal figure, . . . and asked her to accept it. It was pleasant to look on at the offering and the acceptance, a courtly unheeded scene. It was not the only time I saw him take down and give away some treasure to a guest. Yet he did not give idly, and I have seen Royalty so keen in admiration of some cup or vase that I thought it must surely go to his country, but it was put away in safety again. Yet Mr. Solomon tells me "he gave a fine Chinese figure to Herbert Baker, just because he admired it so much. He packed it up after he had left and sent it to him. He thought it would be in its right place."

Another visitor who came to see me there was Henry James. It happened that although "The Outcry" had already been written, he and Hugh had never met till then. Their first meeting was on the staircase where I was going down with my guest as Hugh came in, and they had a long conversation there. Hugh told him how he had bought "The Outcry," having



"The Family of Sir Thomas More," a drawing by Holbein

Above the Twisted Cypress

Above the twisted cypresses which hold
Their jet-black heads against the
star-spik'd sky,
And borrow from the waning moon
her gold
To trim the borders of their sombre
gowns,
The night-birds fly.

Silent, a meteor leaves the Pleiades,
Lighting the sleeping lily as it falls,
And then is lost to sight, while
through the trees
The learned owl across the garden
calls
"Tu-whit, tu-whoo."

—W. J. W. Blunt.

A Quest for the Nightingale

We would hear the nightingale, but more slenderly equipped than John Burroughs in the same fine quest, we had not the certainty of making literary capital out of our ill-success. For our failure was failure: a handful of the summer's gold irretrievably wasted. At Warwick, sure of place

"and time agreeing," we made careful inquiry where the bird of wonder might be sought. According to the popular voice, the woods were full of nightingales; . . . "Go down on the bridge, miss, at nine o'clock," said the optimistic landlady. "They do sing there most beautiful. 'Know one you hear him?' Yes, indeed, miss! You can't mistake a nightingale!" Like all who love their gloriously medieval and frankly dirty Warwick as she may be loved, we were accustomed to make a worshipful pilgrimage down past the castle at twilight, chiefly to steal dreams from one pink rose hanging high on the castle wall; and so it came about that our observance appropriately ended with service and the greater quest. . . . So we dreamed until the dusk enfolded us, and then went happily on to the bridge, stout-hearted in desire and belief. There we paced and leaned and lingered, dallying with dampness and grave in discussion. The question was of mighty import, and always the same. When that liquid note was once entrapped, should we too find it and remember it, jug, jug? We were wise, that summer. We knew how vital it was, how much more to be desired than great statecraft, to know whether her lamenting did so ruin, or whether it must melt into some strange wild note too untamable for even poets' paraphrasing. We need not have striven. The long summer twilight passed: the skies paled, and faded into dusk. Dejected seekers of a wealth more to be desired than El Dorado, there was nothing for us but to creep home, . . . vanquished, to bed. Then it was that we bethought us of confiding in an all-knowing cab-driver, and his hopefulness put discouragement to shame. "Nightingales, miss?" quoth he. "Yes, miss, I know exactly where they sing. A mile or so out of Warwick is a lonely bit of road, and they hold regular concerts there. I went by last night, and they were singing away like everything. I could take you out, miss, for 'arf a crown!'" Was ever tempting bait more cunningly offered? We were caught, and that night at ten o'clock, John, with

been told he was his hero. Mr. James declared he had not founded his novel upon Hugh; but confessed he had heard much of him; and I was pleased again to witness the meeting of two such courtesies. Another visit from Henry James was not so fortunate, for a young and pretty countrywoman of his asked him with mocking intent if he had ever been in America, and he was ruffled, and spoke of it after she had gone with some indignation, saying, "It was not ignorance, it was impertinence."

Of all his visitors the least welcome were people with whom he had but slight acquaintance, bringing small properties or doubtful pictures for him to set a price on. To one who questioned his opinion he spoke sharply, "You may set your judgment against me in anything else, but this knowledge of pictures is my gift." One guest he told me of as never coming without "an old knocker in his pocket, or some rubbish of the kind." "Tell me the secret of getting rich as you did," they all seemed to call out. That same persevering guest had one day come with a proposal that they should go into partnership, saying complacently, "We shall get on very well together. I have fair and can do the buying. I will leave the selling to you." Hugh did not often use strong language; I don't know if he used it then, but that acquaintance ceased to come to his door.

One of my letters to my sister says: "On Thursday the Crown Prince of Sweden came to tea, a very nice, bright, unaffected young man. Ruth and I and Lady C. were waiting to receive him, when Lady W. and Mrs. T. came in to call, and sat down with us in the drawing-room. I wondered if Hugh would be annoyed as he had to you." Hugh did not often use strong language; I don't know if he used it then, but that acquaintance ceased to come to his door.

—Robert Bridges.

Margaret More's Family Journal

On asking Mr. Gurnell to what use I should put this fair Libellus, he did suggest my making it a kind of family Register, wherein to note the more important of our domestic passages, whether of Joy or Grief—my Father's Journeys and Absences—the Visits of Learned Men, their notable Sayings, etc. "You are ready at the Pen, Mistress Margaret," he was pleased to say; "and I would humble advice your journaling in the same fearless Manner in the which you framed that Letter which so pleased the Bishop of Exeter, that he sent you a Portugal Piece. 'Twill be well to write it in English, which 'tis expedient for you not altogether to neglect, even for the more honorable Latin."

Methinks I am close upon Womanhood. . . . "Humble advice," quoth I, to me that hath so oft humbly sued for his Pardon, and sometimes in vain! "Tis well to make trial of Gonnellus his 'humble' advice; albeit, our daily Course is so methodical, that 'twill afford scant Subject for the Pen—Vitam continet una Dies. . . . As I traced the last Word, methought I heard the well-known Tongue of Erasmus his pleasant Voice; and, looking forth of my Lattice, did indeed behold the dear little Man coming up from the River Side with my Father, who, because of the Heat, had given his Cloak to a tall Stripling behind him to bear. I flew upstairs, to advertise Mother, who was half in and half out of her program Gown, and who stayed by to clasp her Ouches; so that, by the Time I had followed her down Stairs, we found 'em already in the Hall.

So soon as I had kissed their Hands, and obtained their Blessings, the tall Lad stepped forth, and who should he be but William Roper, returned from my Father's Errand overseas! He hath grown huge, and looks manly.

After Supper, we took deare Erasmus entirely over the House, in a kind of family Procession, even from the Buttery and Scalding-house to our own deare Academia, with its green Curtains flapping in the Evening Breeze, and blowing aside, as though on Purpose to give a glimpse of the clear-shining Thames! Erasmus noted and admired the admired Stone Jar, placed by Mercy Giggles on the Table, full of blue and yellow Irises, scarlet Tiger-Lilies, Dog-Roses, Honeysuckles, Moonwort, and Herb-Trinity; and also our various Desks, each in its own little Retirement—mine own, in special, so pleasantly situated! He professed, with everie Semblance of Sincerity, he had never seen so pretty an Academy. I should think not, indeed! Bess, Daisy, and I, are of Opinion, that there is not likely to be such another in the World. He glanced, too, at the Books on our desks; Bessy's being Livy; Daisy's Sallust; and mine St. Augustine, with Father's Marks where I was to read, and where desist. He told Erasmus, laying his Hand fondle on my Head, "Here is one who knows what is implied in the word Trust." Dear Father, well I may! He added, "there was no Law against laughing in his Academia, for that his Girls knew how to be merry and wise."—"The Household of Sir Thomas More," by Anne Manning.

World-wide Cooperation
One thing we know and that is that when men are able to see their real interests they will see that they cannot be secured except by world-wide cooperation.—Samuel McChord Crothers.

Nights on the Indian Ocean

Nights on the Indian Ocean,
Long nights of moon and foam,
When silvery Venus low in the sky
Follows the sun home.
Long nights when the mild moonson
Is breaking south-by-west,
And when soft clouds and the singing
shrouds
Make all that is seem'st.

Nights on the Indian Ocean,
Long nights of space and dream,
When silent Sirius round the Pole
Swings on, with steady gleam;
When oft the pushing prow
Seems pressing where before
No prow has ever pressed—or shall
From hence forevermore.

Nights on the Indian Ocean,
Long nights—with land at last,
Dim land, dissolving the long sea-
spell
Into a sudden past—
—Cale Young Rice.

The Merry Larks Sang High

The mist was not yet melted quite
Into the sky:
The small round sun was dazzling
white,
The merry larks sang high:

The grassy northern slopes were laid
In sparkling dew,
Out of the slow-retreating shade
Turning from sleep anew:
Deep in the sunny vale a burn
Ran with the lane,
Overhung with ivy, moss and fern
It laughed in joyful strain.

—Robert Bridges.

Neither Lapse Nor Return

ONE of the essential elements of the human mind is a belief in change, in going and coming, in appearance and disappearance, in building up and pulling down, in the forever awaying back and forth between opposites. Getting sick and getting well, growing rich and growing poor, losing one's temper and regaining one's poise, hating, repenting, and loving anew, all this is accepted as the normal round of mortal experience.

Orthodox Christianity has never thought of questioning its entire legitimacy. Sin, in all its forms, has been accepted as a solid fact; sickness, sorrow, and misfortune as a discipline imposed by God, whilst the best hope held out to mortal man is that by the exercise of supplication and watchfulness he may avoid the worst sins here, but that he cannot expect and should not look for immunity from sin "in this world." As to sickness, misfortune, and failure, a mortal lifetime of it is not regarded as being in any way inconsistent with complete holiness.

Such teaching is, of course, entirely at variance with the teaching and demonstration of Jesus. One of the grand features of his ministry was the utter changelessness of his practice. There was nothing tentative in Jesus' methods. Neither was he ever found preaching anything short of perfection. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." The most cursory examination of his teaching and practice must convince the student that its very essence was the ruling out of experience just those changes which the human mind had always accepted as inevitable. In stilling the tempest, in feeding the multitude, in walking on the water, in causing the tribute money to be found in the fish's mouth, in healing the sick, and raising the dead Jesus steadily revealed the changelessness of reality. Whenever he was confronted with a material condition which claimed to represent a departure from harmony, in any form, he immediately proved its unreality and powerlessness by removing it. To the man with the withered hand, he said, "Stretch forth thine hand," and "it was restored whole, like as the other." To the impotent man at the pool at Bethesda he said, "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk. And immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed, and walked." The withered hand and the impotent man and eight years both vanished into nothingness before Jesus' understanding of Principle.

On pages 476 and 477 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy." In other words, Jesus healed the sick through his understanding of the truth. "Ye shall know the truth," he said to his disciples on one occasion, "and the truth shall make you free." In other words again, Jesus healed the sick through a recourse to Principle, an understanding of reality.

Now this much at once becomes clear that, even from a human standpoint, there is no such thing as the failure of law. All mathematicians recognize the fact that the laws of mathematics are insusceptible of change. Mistakes may be made about law, thousands and millions of them are made every day, but none of these mistakes affect, in the least, the fact. Twice two is still four, even though a whole nation, with one voice, declared the product to be five. And so it is of the truth of being. Man is still man, no matter what mistakes are made concerning him. Mortal belief may insist that man is sick, in sorrow, in poverty, in fear, or in anger. It may hope that he will get well again, that he will be comforted, that he will cease to be poor, that fear will vanish and that anger will abate, but the fact remains that man never experienced any of these phases of belief, for the real man has never known, and can never know any deviation from Principle, since such a deviation is impossible.

"Well," it may be said, "that sounds plausible, as far as it goes. But what about sickness, sorrow, and so forth? They seem very real, very actual to me." The question may be answered by asking another one, "What about twice two is five? Is it not a fact that its power to make wrong a calculation depends entirely upon a belief in its actuality? The moment the statement 'twice two is five' is seen for what it is, an error of statement, having no relation to fact, it ceases to be operative, and it is the same in regard to every other error in mathematics. The truth about all errors may not be seen at once, but the moment it is seen, in that moment the error is shorn of its power. So it is in regard to these errors about man. Just in proportion as the truth about man is seen, is the truth about man made manifest in the healing of the sick, the comforting of those in sorrow, and the banishment of fear. And this healing is forever. For it can only come from a recognition of the unchangeableness of Prin-

ciple, the reality of all things "with whom," as James puts it in his epistle, "is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." Or as Mrs. Eddy so wonderfully sums up the whole matter on pages 470 and 471 of Science and Health, "The relations of God and man; divine Principle and ideas; are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

Self-Portraiture

No man has ever yet succeeded in painting an honest portrait of himself in an autobiography, however sedulously he may have set to work about it. In spite of his candid purpose he omits necessary touches and adds superfluous ones. At times he cannot help draping his thought, and the least shred of drapery becomes a disguise. It is only the diarist who accomplishes the feat of self-portraiture, and he, without any such end in view, does it unconsciously. A man cannot keep a daily record of his comings and goings and the little items that make up the sum of his life, and not inadvertently betray himself at every turn. He lays bare his heart with a candor not possible to the self-consciousness that inevitably colors premeditated revelation. While Pepps was filling those small octavo pages with his perplexing cipher he never once suspected that he was adding a photographic portrait of himself to the world's gallery. We are more intimately acquainted with Mr. Samuel Pepps, the inner man—his little meannesses and his large generousities—than we are with half the persons we call our dear friends.—"Ponkapog Papers," Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

There's Joy in the Mountains

The cock is crowing,
The stream is flowing,
The small birds twitter,
The lake doth glitter,
The green field sleeps in the sun;
The oldest and youngest
Are at work with the strongest;
The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;
There are forty feeding like one!

Like an army defeated,
The snow has retreated,
And now doth fare ill;
On the top of the bare hill;
The ploughboy is whooping—anon—
anon.
There's joy in the mountains;
There's life in the fountains;
Small clouds are sailing,
Blue sky prevailing;
The rain is over and gone!

—Wordsworth.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1906 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the content of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year . . . \$12.00 Six Months . . . \$5.00
Three Months . . . \$3.00 One Month . . . \$1.10
Single copies 5 cents

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Published by
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BOSTON, U.S.A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Ulster Elections

THE elections for Northern Ireland have ended in a victory for the Unionists more sweeping than any which could have been conceived. Of the fifty-two seats, forty, at any rate, have been won by the party which Sir James Craig leads. Nor is the minority a single party, it is about equally divided between Sinn Feiners and Nationalists. The possibility even is that when the full returns are received the Unionist position may be found to be even stronger than it now is. The point of real interest is, however, that the northern parliament has been at last constituted, and that before Ireland can be reunited the consent of this parliament will have to be won to any scheme which may be put forward by the Sinn Feiners in the South. In other words, the inability of the Irish to agree amongst themselves has at last led to a constitutional division of the island.

For years those who have understood all that was happening have been pointing out that what was in the way of a settlement of the Irish question was not the obstruction of Great Britain, but the obstruction of north eastern Ulster. When Mr. Asquith's Home Rule Bill was passed, it was passed in the teeth of a declaration by Unionist Ulster, that if Great Britain cast it off, it would fight the south for its independence. What actually would have been the result if this bill had gone on the statute book, it is impossible to say. The coming of the great war was the cause first of its suspension, and finally of its withdrawal. This was not an act of very good faith, but many things were done in the war which would have been impossible without the war. And in the interval there had come the unfortunate Easter rebellion, which struck from within the blow which has always been struck against every effort to reconcile the two main islands of the United Kingdom.

There was, at the beginning of the war, perhaps almost the best opportunity which ever existed for settling the Irish question. Not the least of the blunders, who let the situation slip, was Lord Kitchener. He was a man of many talents, but utterly incapable of understanding Ireland. Yet he was the very man who, by a judicious appeal to Louis Botha, and the display of broad-minded political acumen, saved the peace of Vereeniging, when an agreement seemed impossible. Mistakes, more than enough, were made on both sides. And as time went on the passions of both sides rose, with the result which the world has before it today. The burning of the Dublin Customs House is an excellent example of the futility of such passions. The Customs House was a really beautiful building in a city which does not possess very many beautiful buildings. It was burned by the Sinn Feiners in order to inflict a temporary inconvenience upon the government in London. It must have been obvious that it could only be a temporary inconvenience, and that the building selected for destruction was an Irish and not a British building. The extraordinary mental outlook which makes such an action appear both patriotic and politically sound is an indication of a mental reasoning it is almost impossible to fathom. The Sinn Feiners had previously burned their own post office, one of the few other fine buildings in the city. The whole policy seems to carry one back to the days of Dean Swift, and to bring to one's remembrance that caustic quatrain of the great humorist,

"Behold a proof of Irish sense:
Here Irish wit is seen;
When nothing's left that's worth defense,
They build a magazine!"

The Sinn Feiners threatened to reduce the northern parliament to impotency by the methods they have adopted in the south, and so to bring the whole country under government as a Crown Colony. Mr. Barry Egan, the acting Lord Mayor of Cork, confided to the "Journal," in Paris, that Sinn Fein expected to win practically half the Ulster seats. The result shows that Mr. O'Callaghan is not the only Lord Mayor of Cork whose political sagacity is not beyond question. And it proves also that Sinn Fein is now face to face with a situation for which it is largely responsible itself, the situation of a divided Ireland, with the corollary that its negotiations for disunion will in future have to be conducted, in the first place, with the parliament in Belfast, with a view to union. The "Black North," as the southerner loves to call it, is a very determined unit, and now that it has once been started in control of its own destinies, it is not likely to release them at the plea of Sinn Fein, except on its own terms, and on those terms Sinn Fein could, for months past, have gained what is known as Dominion Home Rule at any moment.

The situation which has been now reached is, obviously, a peculiarly interesting one. The north and south would not agree, and so to each of them Great Britain has offered their own parliaments with a proviso that, should the time come when they can agree, the way of their union shall be made smooth. The reception of the arrangement is characteristic. The hardheaded north, which never did want Home Rule, accepts the unsought boon, a trifle grudgingly, but with the determination to make a success of it. The emotional south, which has persistently fought for Home Rule as an act of justice, declines it because it had not been forced upon the north in the form of a republic dominated by southern votes; whilst southern unionism looks on disparagingly, and explains that the attempt of the north is predestined to financial failure. What really is going to happen, it is quite useless to guess, but the linen spinners and shipbuilders of Belfast are not men who are accustomed to make failures, and there is no occasion for imagining that the government in Westminster will prove unreasonable to their considered representations, if the financial arrangements should prove inequitable.

The overwhelming success of Sir James Craig, which has given him a majority so much larger than that the Unionists themselves calculated upon, is partially a tribute

to his own popularity. In addition to this, however, it is the result of the extraordinary organization of the Unionists and the failure of the Sinn Feiners and the Nationalists to support each other. The organization of the opposition seems, indeed, to have been almost as bad as that of the Unionists was good. Seats were undoubtedly sacrificed to unnecessary candidates. Indeed, it remains to be seen whether such tactical acts as the return of Mr. Devlin for two seats, may not eventually end in the loss of one of them to the Unionists. That the Unionists were safe of a victory was never doubted by anyone who understood the conditions, but that they would win with such a majority was equally unanticipated.

The Highwayman Theory of Business

IT WOULD be difficult to say how many generations of children have amused themselves by playing at highwaymen, delighting to brandish a toy pistol or club or other sign of prowess in the face of an unarmed comrade, whilst growling out the dread alternative, "Your money or your life!" It is an old, old game. So old, indeed, that one might almost believe highwaymen only a bogey of the past, and the threat in which their little act culminates to be heard no more unless amongst children and stage villains. Still, such a notion is too complacent. It would overlook the modern business combinations. It would pass wholly by such practices as those disclosed in the building trades by the Lockwood Committee in New York City. In view of all that committee has laid bare, it is useless to deny that much of the association and combination that seems inseparable from modern business exemplifies the persistence in modern forms of the highwayman's tactics in the old stage-coach days. Business takes as naturally to the game as ever the children do.

Now, however, a system acts, where of old it was merely an individual. As the Lockwood Committee has shown, practically every line of business or trade involved in the erection of buildings has its little autocracies and despotisms. They are in control. They do not hesitate to use force to gain their ends. They are "out to get the money." Rather than to fail of getting it, they have shown their complete willingness to take life: the business life of competitors or dependents, perhaps; even the mortal existence of individuals, if their need becomes sufficiently desperate. The civilization which produces business men of this sort does not think of them as harboring criminal purposes. To think of them as starting out with deliberate intent of that nature would doubtless be unfair. But going into business, they come under the spell of the old highwayman's game. They find others playing it, with no mercy for the losers. Rather than lose, they themselves are soon playing it as hard as any. Little men as well as big ones learn its special rules, and they too come to believe that they can never win unless they play by these rules.

Will better ideas of business practice never become general? Must there ever be some forms of business exemplifying the policy of the pistol and the blackjack? The Lockwood disclosures are not new in substance. Years ago, a similar inquiry in Boston disclosed essentially the same ability of certain factors of construction to eliminate competition and parcel out the available work amongst a chosen few. That ring was broken up, at least for a time. Probably the rings disclosed by the Lockwood investigators will be broken up. But will the system be allowed to show itself in new forms? Must the society which produces such a system for exploitation prove continually unable to evolve a countering system for protection? One becomes aware, of course, that the exploiting systems seem to have the advantage of something akin to self-starting devices. They are direct and definite. They seem to have some curious relation to the inability of humankind to reach a position of power without tending to divert that power to selfish ends. Humanity is far more lethargic in developing systems that will look out for everybody's welfare without favor; slower still to arrive at a willingness to take a chance in the common welfare instead of scheming to get a little better footing than a neighbor can obtain. Perhaps this is so because of the world's belief that personal competition is the great driving force for progress. Yet modern ingenuity in business has surely expressed itself more intensively in the direction of suppressing and controlling competition, than in furthering it. Competition persists, in a way; but what there is of it is now between great systems, or aggregations, rather than between individuals.

Unless the individuals composing these competing systems are to be above the law, or beyond any real punishment through the law, as some of those mentioned by the Lockwood investigators appear to be, society will need to develop countering protective systems with more speed than it is manifesting. There will have to be an intensification of public interest in these disclosures, and a more general concern to see that everybody's welfare is fairly asserted and protected. The common welfare must become the first regard of all, if the highwayman theory is not to be allowed to persist. Society must begin to concern itself more with the cause, and stop trying to cure its ills by puttering with the effects. It must find a way to change the highwayman theory, or it can hardly eliminate highwayman practices. The Lockwood commissions are a good beginning. There must be a disclosure of the facts before the facts can be studied to good purpose. But there must be a general concern lest such commissions come to naught. Individuals by thousands must find a way to express themselves in support of such bodies as the Federal Trade Commission, at Washington, for example, if the forces which are working all the time for the removal or nullification of such commissions are not to have their way. Such commissions are beginning to be tremendously effective in uncovering the truth about business and industry. They will never be supported by the business highwayman, but the vigorous individual support of thousands of others can make these commissions the beginnings of a social system that will provide for the highwaymen a powerful check. And as everybody begins to feel a real concern in everybody's welfare, the highwayman theory and practice may be left behind.

Colleges as Interpreters of America

THAT tendency of American colleges and universities to be too narrow in their interests, or so intently concerned with their own particular ways as to be almost unconscious of many effective methods that are being followed in other institutions scattered about the country, is not peculiar to them. Provincialism is one of the difficulties in the path of general advancement in the United States. Progress in one section or neighborhood tends to know too little of the progress that is being achieved elsewhere. Yet this tendency is probably due not so much to narrowness in the thought of any particular district as it is to the tremendous fields that have to be covered before any progressive movement in the United States can be said to be of nation-wide extent. The country is neither small nor compact. It is tremendously big. Before a wave of any kind of reform can be expected to sweep over the whole area, that wave must have immense energy. The processes of government are noticeably affected by this consideration. That is why government in the United States often seems lethargic. Tardiness in getting under way, ponderousness of movement, a too early dissipation of the initiatory energy, all are more or less induced by the size of the national field. Nevertheless, it is a sign of improvement when a university leader like Dr. James Rowland Angell, president-elect of Yale, brings the situation home to the universities. Dr. Angell confesses that he is no longer amazed, as he used to be, at the narrowness which characterizes the university outlook. Yet his own career is evidence that university educators are traveling about the country to better effect than they used. More generally than they once did, they now inform themselves of the best work being done everywhere, and know more accurately than of old what each educational group and institution stands for.

Still, with all the exchanging of professors and students, with all the traveling about of college presidents and professors, American colleges and universities have hardly more than scratched the surface of the great task which is rightly theirs. Dr. Angell sees, to be sure, as he told his audience at the Harvard Union dinner, that the universities must furnish leaders, and that they must prove themselves effective for raising the general level of intelligence throughout the country. Truly he declares that it is absolutely essential, in a democracy, that there should be the highest level of intelligence, if government is to be worthy of the name. But perhaps one may hazard the opinion that educational institutions, particularly the colleges and universities, must become more deeply conscious of a relationship to American government, even a responsibility for it, before they can perform their full measure of service. They may exalt learning and culture, as the universities of the Old World have always done. They may continue to stand as doorways whereby the individual may enter the great company of scholars. But no American college or university is realizing its full responsibility until it is consciously and definitely inculcating in its students and learned men a patriotism that is something more than mere flag-waving or listless satisfaction with America as a place in which to live. It is for the colleges and universities to expound the profound significance of the American idea, and to make their scholars and students understand it. There is no narrowness in such patriotism and such understanding. The narrowness is in the lack of these. For only with knowledge of the moral community inherent in the American idea can there be American character.

Knowledge of this true significance, and loyalty to it, cannot unfit American men and women for proper relationship with the rest of the world. But such knowledge and such loyalty can be the safeguard against the wiles of foreign influence, whether these come in the guise of political intrigues or hide in the allurements of a glittering but disruptive internationalism. It is one thing for American colleges and universities to be liberal; it would be quite another thing for them to become, what is here and there sometimes charged, "hotbeds of radicalism." Their education cannot rightly be held within fixed forms. Yet they should find a way to take cognizance of the best thought of the whole world without ever losing the essence of Americanism. They must not overlook the duty which is preeminently theirs, of interpreting America to itself.

Women Playwrights

AN INTERESTING development of the twentieth century theater, particularly in English-speaking countries, has been the rapid rise in importance of the woman playwright. Possibly because the playhouse was like a little world apart from the rest of the social organism, women seldom came into contact with the stage unless they were players: so until toward the end of the nineteenth century, when the actors had finally lived down the tradition that had always clung to minor players at least, that they were rogues and vagabonds, little was heard of women playwrights who were not also actresses.

That a woman should make a profession of playwriting, deriving therefrom a large income, was quite unthought of. The field appeared to be in the exclusive possession of men, though there was no reason, except custom, as the success of occasional plays written by actresses proved, why women should not express themselves in dramatic composition as they were finding expression in painting pictures and modeling statues.

In considering the unusually consistent success that marked the playwriting efforts of women in the days when practically all such efforts were made by actresses, one wonders that more women did not compose plays. One of the foremost figures of the eighteenth century in England was Mrs. Inchbald, a first-rate Shakespearean actress, author or adapter of twenty plays, and editor of "The British Theater," a twenty-five-volume compilation that has ever since been of great value to students of the drama. Then there was Sarah Mowatt, American actress, the author of the first American comedy of manners that was worthy of the name, "Fashion," produced in 1845.

Toward the end of the century, in England, good work in playwriting was done by Madeline Lucette Ryley, author of "An American Citizen,"

"Christopher, Jr.," "Mice and Men," "Richard Savage," and a dozen others. As a background for her playwriting, Mrs. Ryley had some twelve years' experience as an actress. Since the year 1906 many women have ventured into playwriting, some with distinguished results, such as Miss Gladys Unger, who has a score of originals or adaptations to her credit, and George Paston (Miss Emily Morse Symonds), who has written, in addition to a dozen novels, at least as many plays. Many others could be recorded, but the catalogue for the present may be ended in Great Britain and Ireland with mention of Lady Gregory, whose inimitable folk plays have been a mainstay of the Abbey Theater in Dublin; Miss Elizabeth Baker, whose "Chains" is a high light of the modern British drama, and Miss Gita Sowerby, whose "Rutherford and Son" is only a little less memorable.

In the United States there are at least a score of women today who are making a profession of playwriting. This is not to mention the motion picture field, where they appear to be altogether on an equal footing of opportunity, numbers and talent, with men as "scenarists." Several women playwrights have done noteworthy work in the United States in recent years. In dramatic power Miss Susan Glaspel, author of "Trifles," "Bernice," and "Inheritors," may fairly be spoken of as matching Miss Baker of England as an artist, and Miss Zona Gale's good dramatization of her own story, "Miss Lulu Bett," would be found on most of the lists of the ten best plays of the season in New York, one ventures to say, however varied the viewpoint of the compilers of such lists might be. For Miss Gale has succeeded, as few persons have succeeded, since Charles Hoyt and James A. Herne, in getting a rather truthful picture of American rural life put on the stage. Miss Rachel Crothers, who has been a professional playwright for seventeen years, is another woman worthy of the term dramatist, in that, while fulfilling the primary demand in the theater for entertainment, she has never neglected to found her story on a theme of some vitality.

Apart from all other women playwrights in the United States stands Miss Clare Kummer. From every viewpoint she is an artist, it will be granted, unless the artist be expected to be a reformer. Miss Kummer's plays are primarily entertainments, highly flavored with an individual style of whimsy. Her "Good Gracious Annabelle" is not witty, in the sense of containing quotable jokes, but it is full of playful humor. Her people never quite say the traditional things that stock characters in stock stage situations usually say. In viewing her plays one has an odd feeling that a lot of real people have somehow managed to get themselves into the exciting series of "situations" that make up a stage play but which never occur in such a lively sequence in the very large proportion of the world that is not a stage.

Editorial Notes

SAMUEL GOMPERS, it is announced, is ready to meet his foes within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor at its approaching convention in Denver, Colorado. As for several years past, there are elements which consider him too conservative a leader, and will try to displace him. The indications now are that the veteran Labor leader will retain his control, partly because he has a well organized "machine," and partly because the tendency of the Labor movement in the United States seems to be away from the radical direction taken by the European Labor organizations. Probably Mr. Gompers has again shown his political sagacity by adopting the non-partisan method which is relied on also by the farmers, the former service men, and the various sectional and special interest groups.

It is hard to expound habitually the things one does not like. Even George Bernard Shaw evidently believes this to be true, for he deviated from the path of satire long enough to express an opinion of a most emphatic and positive kind in favor of a bill, recently brought up in the British Parliament, for the establishment of "garden cities" for English working men and their families. Said Mr. Shaw, "If a man invests some money in garden city stocks, he knows what his money is doing. You can send him not only to look at the houses, but to look at the people and the children. They are much happier there." And he speaks of the change, if the idea he advocates is carried out, "that might be made on the face of England in a comparatively short time." Truly, it is a forceful argument; a few more in the same vein, by the same author, would cause the word "Shavian" to imply even more than it does already.

THE industry of the New England housewife is indicated in many ways, and a collection of over 300 specimens of "hook rugs" gathered in New England and exhibited in New York recently showed one of her helpful arts. The "hook rug" originated in America during the Colonial days. The art of domestic manufacture of these old-time floor coverings has not been pursued to any marked extent during the last hundred years, but, since the opening of the great war, "hook rugs" have again come into favor. The foundation of a "hook rug," people of the present generation may be interested to know, is hemp bagging. Cotton or worsted, of the colors desired for the pattern selected, is cut into strips, which are tightly folded or rolled. A pattern having been outlined in block on the burlap foundation, the strips are pulled through the burlap with the aid of a hook so as to produce the design chosen.

IN 1906 a new era was opened in naval construction with the completion of H. M. S. Dreadnought. From that time on the race for naval armaments took a fresh spurt; the armor barons began to be very busy, and the taxpayers began to look glum. If this was the first act in the drama, the last act may be said to have opened when the British fleet was mobilized in July, 1914, and the curtain to have fallen when the German ensign was hauled down, in the Firth of Forth one evening in November, 1918. But surely the epilogue has just been played with the selling of H. M. S. Dreadnought, by the British Admiralty, to a firm of ship breakers at a knock-down price.